



# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

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### PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### UNITED STATES

PRC Protests to U.S. Over Senate Taiwan Resolution	B 1
Government Protest Note	B 1
Beijing Radio Commentary	B 2
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator [20 Nov]	B 2
Chen Muhua Discusses Economic Ties With U.S. Guests	B 4

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

Assistant Foreign Minister on Hu's Japan Visit	D 1
Yu Qiuli Meets Japanese Friendship Group	D 2
Fang Yi Meets Noted Japanese Science Figure	D 3
Hu Yaobang Meets WPK Friendship Delegation	D 3
XINHUA Delegation Ends Visit to DPRK	D 4

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Economist Xu Dixin on Prospects for Hong Kong	E 1
---	-----

#### SOUTH ASIA

PRC Naval Delegation Leaves Pakistan	F 1
Fang Yi Meets With Indian Study Group	F 1
Bangladesh Attache Gives Army Day Reception	F 1

#### WESTERN EUROPE

Swedish Foreign Minister Ends China Visit	G 1
Chen Muhua Fetes UK Cabinet Member	G 1
Discusses Sino-British Relations	G 1

#### EASTERN EUROPE

Zhao Ziyang Greets Romanian Prime Minister	H 1
PRC Economic Group Ends CSSR Visit	H 1

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PRC Envoy in Tunisia Meets Fatah's Abu Iyad	I 1
Officials Celebrate Oman National Day in Beijing	I 1

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC, Canada Sign Cultural Exchange Program	J 1
Wu Xueqian Meets Canadian Envoy	J 1
Guyana's Burnham Meets With PRC Ambassador	J 1

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Youth Newspaper Defines Spiritual Pollution [RENMIN RIBAO 17 Nov]	K 1
CYL Secretary Promotes Youth Reading Activities	K 2
Poster Art Encouraged To Spread Socialism	K 3
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Culinary Art Serving Modernization [14 Nov]	K 4
GUANGMING RIBAO Praises JIEFANGJUN WENYI Content [11 Nov]	K 5
PLA Holds Forum on Training, Education	K 6
Yang Shangkun Urges Reforms	K 6
Yang Dezhi Address	K 7
Further Reportage on Democratic Party Congresses	K 9
Hu Yaobang Meets Deputies	K 9
Hu Juewen Reelected	K 9
New Democratic Official Speaks	K 10
Yang Jingren Attends Party	K 11
Congresses Close	K 11
CHINA DAILY Article Views Unemployment Solution [20 Nov]	K 12
XINHUA Commentator on Building Civilized Villages	K 14
Circular Issued on 'Legal System Publicity Month'	K 14
Containerized Freight Routes Transit USSR	K 16
China To Build First Electric Railway Network	K 16
State Council Calls for Curtailing Construction	K 17
Beijing Sets Up Village Development Models	K 18

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Huang Huang, Others Speak at Anhui Forum	O 1
Shandong Urges Enhancing Air-Defense Work	O 2
Station Commentary	O 2
Shandong Forum Observers Mao's Birthday	O 3
Shanghai's Chen Guodong Attends Korean Show	O 4
Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO Criticizes Humanism [20 Nov]	O 4
Wang Fang Speaks on Spiritual Pollution in Zhejiang	O 5

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Paper Comments on 'Another Movement' [NANFANG RIBAO 18 Nov]	P 1
Hainan Holds Meeting on External Economic Work	P 2
Hubei Notes Problem of People of Three Categories [HUBEI RIBAO 19 Nov]	P 3
Alterations Made at Hunan Mao Zedong Memorial	P 4

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Leaders Seek Views of Nonparty Figures	Q 1
Sichuan Holds CPC Committee Meeting	Q 1
Yang Rudai at Sichuan Advisory Committee Meeting	Q 4
Xizang's Yin Fatang Sees Team Publicizing Heroine	Q 5
Xizang Schedules Party Congress for 27 Nov	Q 5

## NORTH REGION

Beijing Discipline Commission Discusses Plans	R 1
Hebei Congress Committee Addressed on Pollution	R 2
[HEBEI RIBAO 12 Nov]	
Shanxi Strengthens Armed Forces Building	R 3
[SHANXI RIBAO 31 Oct]	

## NORTHWEST REGION

Li Ziqi Attends Gansu Trade Union Rally	T 1
Ma Wenrui Calls for Action on Xian Bicycle Plant	T 1
Wang Enmao Addresses Xinjiang Education Meeting	T 2

## PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Beijing Talk on PRC, Taiwan Shipbuilding Industries	U 1
PRC, Taiwan Volleyballers Exchange Gifts in Japan	U 2

## TAIWAN

Legislative Yuan Supplementary Election Campaign Begins	V 1
---	-----

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Editorial Criticizes Senate Vote on Taiwan's Future	W 1
[TA KUNG PAO 17 Nov]	
Group Returns From PRC, Comments on Ji Pengfei Pledges	W 2
[HONG KONG STANDARD 18 Nov]	
Shenzhen Zone Boundary Demarcation Near Completion	W 3
[TA KUNG PAO 17 Nov]	
Bank of China Enters Joint Leasing Venture	W 5
[HONG KONG STANDARD 18 Nov]	

PRC PROTESTS TO U.S. OVER SENATE TAIWAN RESOLUTION

## Government Protest Note

OW181523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 18 Nov 83

["China Strongly Protests Against U.S. Senate's Resolution on 'Taiwan's Future'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen summoned U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel here this evening to lodge a strong protest with the U.S. Government against a resolution on "Taiwan's future" passed by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on November 15. Zhu Qizhen handed the U.S. ambassador a note of protest from the Chinese Government to the U.S. Government. Full text of the note follows:

On 15 November, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a so-called resolution on "Taiwan's future," which claims that "...Taiwan's future should be settled peacefully, free of coercion and in a manner acceptable to the people on Taiwan and consistent with the laws enacted by Congress and the communiques entered into between the United States and the People's Republic of China." This action of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee constitutes a deliberate infringement on China's sovereignty and an open interference in China's internal affairs, which has aroused strong indignation of the Chinese people. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the U.S. Government.

Earlier last March, the Chinese Government made serious representations in connection with the draft resolutions on "Taiwan's future" brought up in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Now eight months later when Sino-U.S. relations have just begun to turn for the better, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has gone so far as to take up this draft resolution again and adopt it as a resolution. One cannot help wondering what exactly is the attitude of the U.S. Government towards improvement of Sino-U.S. relations.

Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. It is entirely China's internal affairs as to how the Taiwan question should be resolved and the reunification of the motherland achieved, and no foreign country has the right to interfere. It is a gross violation of the basic norms governing international relations and a manifestation of hegemonism for the foreign relations committee of the U.S. Senate to comment unscrupulously on the future of a part of China's territory and even pass a so-called resolution on it. This resolution is in essence designed to perpetuate the separation of Taiwan from China under the signboard of the so-called "self-determination" of the people on Taiwan. This is totally incompatible with the principles embodied in the previous Sino-U.S. communiques and is absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese Government and the entire Chinese people, including the Chinese compatriots on Taiwan.

The resolution asserts that the Taiwan question should be settled in a manner consistent with the laws enacted by the U.S. Congress, i.e. with the Taiwan Relations Act which gravely contradicts the principles embodied in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. This is most absurd. It can only raise new obstacles in the relations between the two countries and bring greater damage to them. The Chinese Government strongly urges the U.S. Government to immediately take effective measures to prevent further aggravation of the situation. The Chinese Government expects an explicit reply from the U.S. Government.

## Beijing Radio Commentary

CW201200 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" has come under strong criticism by the Chinese Government and the Chinese media. A Radio Beijing commentary says that the United States has no right to decide the future of Taiwan. (Qing Nian) brings you the details of the commentary:

The Senate resolution comes at a time when the leaders of China and the United States have announced that they will visit each other's country during the early part of next year and when relations between the two countries show clear signs of improvement. A handful of people in the United States who don't want to see this improvement in relations are stirring up muddy water. The Senate resolution says that the future of Taiwan should be settled peacefully, free from coercion, in a manner acceptable to the people on Taiwan and consistent with the laws adopted by the U.S. Congress and U.S.-China communiques. But Taiwan is China's territory. The manner in which the Taiwan issue is settled should be entirely China's internal affair, and no foreigner has the right to interfere. Now the U.S. Senate wants the Taiwan issue to be resolved according to its stipulations and the Taiwan Relations Act passed by the U.S. Congress. This is an open infringement on China's sovereignty and a blatant interference in China's internal affairs. It is against the spirit and principles of all the joint communiques issued by the two governments since normalization of relations.

After hearing on the resolution in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a member of the Formosa Association for Public Affairs was asked to testify. He made a big push for Taiwan's independence along with Claiborne Pell, one of the senators who introduced the draft resolution. This only shows that there are still some Americans who are bent on separating Taiwan from China and on blocking China's reunification. However, all this does is to arouse a strong protest from the billion Chinese people, including compatriots on Taiwan.

When Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was in New York in September, he pointed out that if the United States really wants to see a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue, it should stick to the principles and stipulations of the Sino-U.S. Communique on establishment of diplomatic relations and last year's 17 August communique and should stop doing things which are harmful to China's peaceful reunification. Wu Xueqian said: "Otherwise, it would only increase the obstacles to a peaceful settlement or even block the way to a peaceful settlement." The U.S. Senate committee's resolution is just what the Chinese foreign minister warned against, even though it is just a piece of paper with no binding effect on the Chinese people.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK200708 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 6

[Commentator's article: "How Can China Tolerate Others Interfering in Its Internal Affairs?"]

[Text] Heedless of numerous representations by the Chinese Government, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" on 15 November, which openly babbled that "the solution of the Taiwan problem should be peaceful, not coercive; the form of it should be acceptable to the people of Taiwan and also conform to the 'Taiwan Relations Act' passed by Congress and the communiques agreed by the United States and the People's Republic of China." What utter rubbish this is, that the future of China's territory of Taiwan should actually be regulated by a resolution adopted by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Chinese people cannot but express very great anger that the U.S. Congress should so brazenly infringe on China's sovereignty and crudely interfere in China's internal affairs.

On 18 November, the Chinese Government delivered a strong protest to the U.S. Government on this matter. The Chinese people resolutely support the solemn stand of the Chinese Government. The whole world knows that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's sacred territory. The Shanghai Communiqué and the communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and also the communiqué of 17 August last year all stressed mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and mutual non-interference in internal affairs as the fundamental principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese Government has repeatedly stated that no foreign country has the right to interfere in solving the Taiwan question and accomplishing the reunification of the motherland, which is purely China's internal affairs. What right does the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee have to pass a so-called resolution on the future of China's Taiwan province? It is very obvious that this move is arbitrarily infringing on the sovereignty of other countries, not only runs counter to the principles which the U.S. Government promised to undertake for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but is also wanton trampling on the principles of international relations; it is a full expression of hegemonism. The Chinese people will certainly not take a laissez-faire attitude on such a serious issue.

The resolution of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee openly requires that China conform to the "Taiwan Relations Act" drawn up by the United States when solving the Taiwan issue. How can there be such logic as this? As everyone knows, this act seriously runs counter to the principles for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and has been consistently and resolutely opposed by the Chinese Government and people. That the U.S. legislature should demand that the internal affairs of another sovereign state should be solved in accordance with U.S. law shows yet again that although we are now living in the 1980's, the minds of some people in the United States are still at the stage of several decades ago, since they think that the United States can do whatever it likes in the world and give orders on everything. This really shows no understanding of the times.

It merits attention that this resolution openly proposes that the so-called form of solving the Taiwan question "should be acceptable to the people of Taiwan," and preaches a disguised form of the "theory of Taiwan self-determination," thus going even further than the "Taiwan Relations Act" in infringing on China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs. In connection with the clamoring of some people during the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearings for this resolution on 9 November that "Taiwan has never been a part of China" and "it is an independent country," the so-called "should be acceptable to the people of Taiwan" is, to put it bluntly, a demand that the future of Taiwan be solved in accordance with the wishes of a handful of Taiwan independence elements and their backers and bosses in the United States. Under the pretext of advocating "Taiwan self-determination," this is actually pushing "Taiwan independence." The aim of this is to separate Taiwan forever from China's domain and turn it into America's "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

It must be pointed out that the compatriots on Taiwan are a part of the Chinese people. The form of solving the Taiwan question can only conform to the will of the 1 billion Chinese people, including the compatriots on Taiwan, for accomplishing the reunification of the motherland, and certainly not to the will of a handful of Taiwan independence elements for splitting the motherland, and still less to the will of certain American politicians. Taiwan will certainly return to the motherland, and China will certainly accomplish reunification, this is the irresistible tide of history. Any conspiracy to split China for a long time will be crushed by the wheel of history.

It should also be pointed out that it is hard for the U.S. Government to evade its responsibility for the occurrence of this affair, which seriously damages relations between the two countries. When the U.S. House of Representatives put forward a so-called "future of Taiwan" bill in March this year, the Chinese Government made serious representations to the U.S. Government, demanding that the U.S. Government take steps to curb this development. It is regrettable that we have not seen the U.S. side take any effective steps, with the result that the matter has developed to what it is now. The U.S. Government on the one hand declares that it attaches importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, and on the other shows indifference to a move that damages relations between the two countries; one cannot help wondering how much sincerity it really has for improving Sino-U.S. relations.

It was not easy to achieve the developments that have occurred in Sino-U.S. relations. In the current international situation, all those who cherish relations between the two countries should cultivate mutual trust and create a favorable atmosphere for consolidating and developing those relations, and should not do the opposite. If the U.S. Government truly attaches importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, it should take tangible action to curb a further deterioration in the situation.

#### CHEN MUHUA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES WITH U.S. GUESTS

OW191246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, today discussed further development of economic and technical cooperation with John Connally, board director of the Signal Companies of the United States.

In her meeting with Mr and Mrs Connally and other American guests here this afternoon, Chen Muhua said there are broad prospects for developing economic and technical cooperation and bilateral trade. However, it calls for concerted efforts from both sides to remove obstacles on the road of advance, she said.

The American guests arrived here yesterday on a week-long visit to China at the invitation of the China National Technical Import Corporation (CNTIC). Pending their stay in Beijing, they will contact Chinese petroleum, chemical, coal and light industrial departments to explore the possibilities of promoting trade and cooperations. Yesterday afternoon, Ma Jingzhai, acting general manager of CNTIC met and hosted a dinner in honor of the American guests.

ASSISTANT FOREIGN MINISTER ON HU'S JAPAN VISIT

OW200242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Sino-Japanese relations have changed profoundly for the better since the two countries normalized diplomatic relations in 1972, said Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing in an exclusive interview with XINHUA on the eve of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to that country. Liu Shuqing will accompany him on the visit made at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Q: Would you tell us your views on present Sino-Japanese relations?

A: On the whole, Sino-Japanese relations have developed smoothly and in a good way. There are no outstanding issues that require immediate solution between the two countries. Friendly cooperation between the two countries is now more wide-ranging. Both sides pay great attention to development of bilateral relations and are satisfied with them. Since the two countries normalized diplomatic ties, bilateral relations have changed profoundly for the better.

Since becoming prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone has attached great importance to developing Sino-Japanese relations, as did the previous cabinets of the Liberal Democratic Party. He has pledged on many occasions to continue strengthening these relations. Chinese leaders have pointed out on many occasions that enhancing Sino-Japanese friendship for generations to come is a long-term state policy of China.

Q: What would you say are the hallmarks of the sound development of Sino-Japanese relations?

A: The guidelines and principles of the joint statement signed between the Chinese and Japanese Governments on normalizing diplomatic relations have been carried out. Bilateral economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit have developed in a sustained and solid way. Leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits on many occasions. The two governments have held meetings at various levels and worked out methods for consultation. Friendly exchanges between non-governmental organizations and various places in both countries keep increasing.

Hu Yaobang will shortly pay a visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government. The Chinese Government has said on many occasions that Prime Minister Nakasone is welcome to visit China at a time convenient to him. The exchange of visits between the leaders will help keep them informed of each other's intentions and coordinate their actions. These will be of great significance in enhancing mutual understanding and trust.

Q: What is the aim of Hu Yaobang's coming visit to Japan?

A: Hu Yaobang recently told a visiting Japanese delegation that the aim of his scheduled visit is to seek long-term and steady development of Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and good-neighborliness. He explained that during his stay in Japan he will work for long-standing, many-sided and ever-advancing relations between the two nations based on peace, friendship, equality and mutual benefit. He has said on many occasions that it is necessary to place hopes on the younger generation in enhancing China-Japan friendship. He expressed the hope that both countries would work among the young people in a down-to-earth way. He said that both countries should consider how to maintain their good-neighborly relations to the end of this century and into the next century and from generation to generation.

Q: Does the development of Sino-Japanese relations affect Asia and other regions?

A: China's friendly relations with Japan will not affect its friendly relations with other countries and regions and instead help defend peace and stability in Asia. China firmly pursues a policy of safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. It hopes that Japan will play an active role in developing its relations with the Third World countries and promoting South-North dialogue.

Q: What is the present state of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation and trade and projects?

A: Economic cooperation and trade is important in Sino-Japanese exchanges. Japan has been a major trade partner of China for many years. Sino-Japanese trade volume in 1981 came to 10 billion U.S. dollars, about one-fourth of all China's foreign trade and 10 times the figure for 1972. There has been broad and deep development of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

Since normalization of diplomatic relations, China and Japan have concluded governmental agreements on trade, civil aviation, sea transportation, fishery, science and technology and culture. The scope of bilateral technical cooperation has been expanded to the fields of railways, telecommunications, mining, development of water resources, meteorology, marine products, health and medical work and enterprise management. Meetings of Sino-Japanese officials and varied forms of exchanges have helped promote mutual understanding and cooperation in economic fields. The achievements in these aspects are gratifying. However, there is a gap when compared with the aspirations of both peoples.

The geographic proximity of our two countries favors expansion of bilateral economic cooperation. Japan possesses advanced technology and abundant funds, while China has big markets and rich resources. Each country has its own strong as well as weak points. They can supply each other's needs and complement one another. There is no question of one asking favor from the other. China and Japan should develop economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and making up for each other's limitations.

Q: What is your view of the prospects for the development of Sino-Japanese relations?

A: It is completely possible to deepen and broaden bilateral relations and advance them to a new high under the guidance of the principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability. There are broad and bright prospects for developing good-neighborly relations between China and Japan.

#### YU QIULI MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW191446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, a noted Communist Party and Army leader, met here this afternoon with the sixth delegation from the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Association of Japan led by its vice-chairman Chihiro Kanamaru.

The Japanese guests have come to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

I. 21 Nov 83

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

FANG YI MEETS NOTED JAPANESE SCIENCE FIGURE

OW191456 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met here this afternoon with Michio Okamoto, a standing member of the Japanese Council for Science and Technology, and his assistant. Mr Okamoto is a noted figure from the Japanese scientific, technical and medical circles.

During the meeting, Fang Yi exchanged views with the guests on the development of science and technology.

HU YAOBANG MEETS WPK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW201600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this evening with a friendship delegation from the Korean Workers Party led by An Sung-hak, member of the Secretariat of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

In a cordial conversation with the Korean comrades, Hu Yaobang welcomed them on their inspection tour of China's economic situation. Hu Yaobang said great progress has been indeed scored in China's economic work since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee was convened in 1978. China's socialist economy has embarked on a road of steady and sound growth, but there are still some problems in the economic work and it will take three to five years to ensure the proportionate growth of China's economy. If all the existing problem are solved, greater economic results will be achieved and higher growth rate attained, he added.

Noting that the economic work can on no account be slackened, Hu Yaobang said all those who engaged in economic work are required to take a correct approach to the present situation, see the existing problems and take measures, so as to ensure the proportionate growth of the economic work and strive for better economic benefits and higher speed of development.

He stressed that a major purpose of party consolidation and opposition to cultural contamination is to effect a rise in economic work.

China will continue to carry out the policy of opening to the outside world, he said, adding that it represents a mistaken idea that party consolidation and opposition to cultural contamination would weaken this policy.

An Sung-hak said through the visit they saw the Chinese people's enthusiasm for socialist modernization and witnessed that relations between the two countries and the two parties were pure, fine and comradely. He expressed the hope that the friendship cemented in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples would continue to grow.

Hu Yaobang described relations between the two parties and the two countries as very good, saying that such relations will further develop. He hoped the Korean comrades present would visit China again to see its achievements as well as shortcomings.

I. 21 Nov 83

D 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

Among those present at the meeting were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

Xi Zhongxun gave a dinner in honor of the Korean guests after the meeting.

XINHUA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO DPRK

OW181359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, November 18 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of China's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY headed by General Director Mu Qing ended its visit here and left for home today.

At the invitation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the Chinese delegation arrived here on November 4. During its stay in Pyongyang Korean President Kim Il-song met with the delegation.

ECONOMIST XU DIXIN ON PROSPECTS FOR HONG KONG

HK190252 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0159 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- After his visit to Hong Kong, the well-known economist Xu Dixin said that from his contacts with people of various circles in Hong Kong on this occasion, he felt that the great majority of Hong Kong compatriots are patriotic. They universally hold that it is natural that China would recover the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong. The series of principles and policies put forward by the Chinese Government is practical and realistic, both conforming to the interests of the people of Hong Kong and also taking care of British and other interests. In all fairness, they are fair and reasonable.

Xu Dixin said this to a LIAOWANG reporter. Issue No 11 of LIAOWANG to be published tomorrow carries this interview.

On the drastic drop in the Hong Kong dollar, Xu Dixin said that during the nearly 20 days he spent in Hong Kong, he witnessed all kinds of abnormal phenomena in the tumult of the drastic drop in the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar. He said that this was because some people at that time were attempting to put pressure on the Chinese Government in this fashion. The measures taken by the British authorities in Hong Kong to stabilize the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar should be welcomed. However, this also showed that those authorities were just stalling when they talked previously about the "impossibility of intervening." The Hong Kong British authorities originally imposed a withholding tax on Hong Kong dollar deposits but not on U.S. dollar deposits; this in fact was discrimination against the Hong Kong dollar, and an unwise method of the Hong Kong British authorities to sabotage the Hong Kong dollar themselves.

He also said that Sino-British relations have been good in recent years, and we attach great importance to developing ties of friendship and cooperation with Britain. So long as the British Government takes a realistic and wise approach, Hong Kong's economy can not only be stabilized, it can also develop. This is beneficial to the more than 5 million people in Hong Kong and also to Britain.

Xu Dixin also pointed out that there are indeed plenty of people in Hong Kong who are filled with confidence in the idea of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong. One personage said that in fact the great majority of people in Hong Kong government departments doing practical work and administering Hong Kong are local employees. The professional business knowledge, experience, and capability of certain expatriate officials were not as good as that of their subordinate local employees, so why did they say that "Hong Kong people cannot rule Hong Kong?" A Hong Kong friend said that in Hong Kong in the future there would be a number of locally born and bred people, and it would be Hong Kong people who would be responsible for administering Hong Kong's future. At that time, Hong Kong will retain its existing way of life and social system and its freedom in foreign trade, residents with Hong Kong identity cards and passports will have freedom to come and go, like now, and the economy will continue to open up to the world. It is certain that after 1997 Hong Kong will become an autonomous region [zi zhi di qu 5261 3112 0966 0575] under Chinese sovereignty, with economic prosperity and international prestige. Xu Dixin said that this is the view of many people in Hong Kong. It is absolutely untenable to say that British rule is essential for Hong Kong's prosperity.

PRC NAVAL DELEGATION LEAVES PAKISTAN

OW201722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Karachi, November 20 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Navy delegation left here today for Bangladesh after winding up a ten-day friendly visit to Pakistan.

During its stay in the country, the delegation called on Pakistan Defence Minister Ali Ahmad Talpur and other high-ranking officers of the three services. Liu Huaqing, head of the delegation and commander of the Chinese Navy, had talks with Pakistan Chief of the Naval Staff Tariq Kamal Khan. In the talks, they expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between the navies of the two countries and exchanged views on furtherance of relations in the days to come. The Chinese delegation visited Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi. They toured the academies and bases of the Pakistan naval force and watched military exercises.

FANG YI MEETS WITH INDIAN STUDY GROUP

OW181435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, met here this afternoon with a study group from India led by S. Varadrajan, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology. The two sides exchanged views on strengthening scientific and technological exchange between the two countries.

Fang Yi said that being neighbors, China and India should have more scientific and technological exchanges. Varadrajan told the state councillor that since their arrival they had had talks with officials from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Science and Technology Commission, the China Association for Science and Technology, and visited the Institute of Computing Technology, the Institute of Remote Control and the Computing Center. He was impressed with the large-scale vector computer system (10 million operations per second) recently developed by China, he said. Fang Yi also briefed the guests on China's economic situation and its goal for development in the near future. The Indian guests arrived here on November 15 at the invitation of the State Science and Technology Commission.

BANGLADESH ATTACHE GIVES ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW210728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier M. Mahbubur Rahman, defense attache of the Bangladesh Embassy in Beijing, gave a reception here at noon today to mark the Armed Forces Day of Bangladesh. Among the guests was Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS CHINA VISIT

OW201658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Shanghai, November 20 (XINHUA) -- Lennart Bodstrom, Swedish minister of foreign affairs, wound up his friendship visit to China and left here by air for Tokyo today. In an interview with XINHUA, Bodstrom said that he had achieved positive results during his six-day China visit.

He said he had held constructive discussions with Chinese Government leaders Zhao Ziyang, Wu Xueqian and Chen Muhua on issues of common interest. They shared identical views on many political, economic and other issues, and explored the possibilities for expanding commercial and technological cooperation between the two countries, he added. Bodstrom disclosed that on behalf of the Swedish Government he invited Premier Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Minister Chen Muhua to visit Sweden at a time convenient to them.

During his stay in Shanghai, Bodstrom visited China's largest shipyard, an operation zone of the Shanghai harbor and a children's palace.

CHEN MUHUA FETES UK CABINET MEMBER

OW191822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua held a banquet here this evening to welcome Lord Cockfield, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lady Cockfield and their party.

Chen Muhua said in her toast that Lord Cockfield was the second member of the British Cabinet to visit China within one month. Exchange of visits by senior officials were bound to contribute to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and peoples. Lord Cockfield said his visit was aimed at speeding up the pace for the two countries' common development of their economies in the future. Britain and China could have economic cooperation in many fields, he said.

Present at the banquet were Wang Pingqiang, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China. Lord and Lady Cockfield arrived here today at the invitation of Chen Muhua, who called on them at the state guesthouse this afternoon.

Discusses Sino-British Relations

OW210932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Lord Cockfield, chancellor of England's Duchy of Lancaster, today expressed their satisfaction with the smooth progress this year of Sino-British cooperation in the fields of petroleum, coal, electric power, telecommunications, building materials and rubber.

According to a source close to the talks, the volume of trade between the two countries reached 635 million U.S. dollars in the first eight months of this year. Chen Muhua said that she anticipated an even greater increase in cooperation between China and Britain as a result of their deepening mutual understanding. She said that there is a wide scope of Sino-British cooperation and the successes already achieved have laid a good foundation for future growth of Sino-British trade relations. The two sides also exchanged views on cooperative production, joint ventures and technical retooling of Chinese enterprises.

ZHAO ZIYANG GREETES ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW211052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu was given a rousing welcome here this afternoon at a ceremony given by the Chinese Government at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People. Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony.

Around 17:00 hours when Prime Minister Dascalescu arrived at the plaza, Premier Zhao stepped forward to embrace him. A school girl presented the prime minister, who is member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, with a bouquet. Accompanied by Premier Zhao, Prime Minister Dascalescu reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Then the Romanian prime minister went to meet the welcomers while hundreds of school children waved bouquets and streamers to greet the distinguished Romanian guest who is here on an official goodwill visit to China. State Councillor Gu Mu was among those present at the welcoming ceremony.

After the ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Dascalescu entered the Great Hall of the People and had a cordial and friendly conversation. Prime Minister Dascalescu and other distinguished Romanian guests arrived here this afternoon. They were greeted at the airport by Jiang Zemin, chairman of a Chinese reception committee and minister of electronics industry, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to Romania.

PRC ECONOMIC GROUP ENDS CSSR VISIT

OW201448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Prague, November 20 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese economic study group, the first of its kind in 20 years, made a three-week visit to Czechoslovakia from October 30 to November 20.

The group of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was headed by Xu Kui, vice-director of the academy's Eastern Europe Research Institute. It visited the country's principal economic management departments as well as related departments in the Slovakian Republic. Leaders and specialists of these departments elaborated on the current situation of the country's national economic management system, measures adopted in recent years to improve the system and ideas for further progress. Zdenek Snitil, vice-president and academician of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, received and feasted the Chinese visitors on behalf of the academy's president.

PRC ENVOY IN TUNISIA MEETS FATAH'S ABU IYAD

OW200808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Tunis, November 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese ambassador to Tunisia today met with Abu Iyad, a member of the Central Committee of Fatah and expressed Chinese support for the Palestinian struggle. At the PLO Political Department here, Ambassador Xie Bangding asked Abu Iyad to convey his respect and regards to Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO. He spoke highly of Mr. 'Arafat's recent statement appealing for all guns to be leveled at the Zionists. He told Abu Iyad that the Chinese people and government support the struggle of the PLO and the Palestinians. He also said that the PLO is the leading nuclear in the Palestinian struggle for national rights and is an important force among Arab nations in battling the Israeli invasion.

After expressing his gratitude for the consistent support of the Chinese people and government, Iyad said the significance of the PLO soldiers' resistance in Tripoli, norther Lebanon, is not limited to the gain or loss of one or two cities. He pointed out that the situation in Tripoli has won extensive sympathy and support for the PLO and the Palestine revolution from Palestinians, Arabs and the world at large. He said the battle in Tripoli demonstrated to the world that the Palestinian people will never lay down their arms but will continue to fight until final victory.

OFFICIALS CELEBRATE OMAN NATIONAL DAY IN BEIJING

OW181353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- 'Awad Badr ash-Shanfari, ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to China, gave a reception here today to mark the 13th anniversary of the National Day of the Sultanate of Oman. Among the guests were Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

PRC, CANADA SIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

OW180156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0125 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Ottawa, November 17 (XINHUA) -- China and Canada today signed a cultural exchange program of 1984-85 to strengthen their friendly relations and cooperation. The program was signed by Chen Xinren, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Culture and chairman of the Committee for External Cultural Exchanges under the ministry, and Richard Tait, director general of the Cultural, Public and Information Program Bureau of the Department of External Affairs of Canada. The program will also encourage cultural exchanges between unofficial institutions and communities of the two countries. The Chinese Government cultural delegation arrived in Canada on November 11, and attended the opening ceremony of the Chinese film festival in Toronto on November 12.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS CANADIAN ENVOY

OW211012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with Geoffrey Pearson, special envoy of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen held talks with Pearson this morning.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM MEETS WITH PRC AMBASSADOR

OW181257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, met here today with Chinese Ambassador Yang Mai and had a cordial conversation with him on promoting friendly relations between the two countries. During the meeting, the president expressed his thanks for the friendly reception extended to his wife, chairwoman of the Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement, during her recent visit to China.

YOUTH NEWSPAPER DEFINES SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK180924 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 4

[ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO commentator's article (published 17 November): "Pollution Must Be Eliminated and Life Must Be Beautified"]

[Text] Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee raised the point that spiritual pollution cannot be caused on the ideological front, the CYL organizations in various areas have actively led the masses of league members and youths in seriously studying the far-reaching significance of this major policy decision, raising ideological awareness, strengthening the capacity for discernment and striving to stand in the forefront of the struggle to resist and eliminate various kinds of spiritual pollution. The work has been done well.

But in individual areas, there have also appeared such phenomena: Some comrades have taken young women to task for having perms and applying makeup. They discourage youths to put on fashionable dress and forbid them to dance healthy folk dances. They even throw cold water on the matter of growing flowers. They interpret all these as a result of the influence of the "bourgeois way of life" and resist them as manifestations of spiritual pollution. Such cases of lumping the young people's desire to beautify life with spiritual pollution are very few. But they should arouse our attention.

By spiritual pollution, we chiefly mean two major kinds. One kind is the decadent and dirty pornographic books, pictures, and video and audio tapes. These dirty things have an extremely great harmful effect on youths and must be resolutely confiscated and banned, while serious blows must be dealt to those criminals producing and spreading these things. Another kind concerns various manifestations of bourgeois liberalization and commercialization of spiritual products in the theoretical, literary, art, and other areas. For example, there are literary and art works, which publicize humanism in abstract terms, "socialist alienation," and speeches representing bourgeois thinking, which distort history and reality and make a point of touching on the dark side of our society, and which are keen on promoting "self-expression," performances which are vulgar and appeal to those with little taste, and so forth. Pollution of this kind has given rise to a feeling of passivity and lethargy and of separation from society, encouraged individualism, and aroused in certain people a tendency of doubting and even negating the leadership of socialism and the party. Concerning these things like wrong speeches, harmful works, and vulgar performances, we should make criticisms, seeking truth from facts, and giving full reasons. We should chiefly concentrate on these two types of pollution in fighting spiritual pollution.

Young women like perms (prohibited among middle school students according to school regulations, which must be followed). Young people like to put on fashionable clothes. They like to get together during the holidays to dance folk dances. Things like this have nothing to do with what is called spiritual pollution. Young people always like what is beautiful. Such a desire is proper and positive. Where conditions permit, young people can dress better, eat better, and have more fun. They should not be discouraged. What is our aim in promoting socialism? In the final analysis, is it not our aim to gradually improve the material and spiritual life of the masses of people? During the 10-year period of internal disorder, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" promoted so-called "socialism in poverty," seriously hurting the reputation of socialism. Take clothing, for example. At that time, female comrades were not allowed to put on fancy dresses and skirts. Their male counterparts were not allowed to wear clothes other than Chinese tunic suits and handy military uniforms. All people everywhere dressed in the color blue or grey, altogether a gloomy and dark scene. In recent years, there has been a greater variety of patterns and styles of clothing among people and especially young people. This is a good thing.

If in fighting spiritual pollution, we should even do away with this trend, how can it be all right? We should protect and support the proper desire for a beautiful life among the masses of young people. We should lose no chance in encouraging them to perform brave and selfless work in the struggle to create a beautiful life. We can in no way, at the very mention of the need to fight spiritual pollution and strengthen ideological work, find fault with the young people's demand for a beautiful life and focus on the wide or narrow bottom of young people's trouser legs, the high or low heels of their shoes, and the style of their hair and their clothing. Of course, in their pursuit for a beautiful life, young folks may also make mistakes of one kind or another. This means we should give proper guidance. But we must strictly distinguish this from spiritual pollution.

If we unanalytically oppose the young people's proper desire for a beautiful life as the "bourgeois way of life" and "spiritual pollution," this approach is harmful. First, it will cause resentment among young people, thus dampening their enthusiasm for production, work, and study. Second, this will make people confused about what is right or wrong and even give rise to the reappearance of certain previous "leftist" practices. Third, this will also interfere with the struggle among people, and especially young ones, to fight real spiritual pollution.

Pollution must be eliminated and life must be beautified. We should make a strict distinction between the two, lead the masses of young people in an effort to resist and eliminate various kinds of spiritual pollution, and stimulate the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

#### CYL SECRETARY PROMOTES YOUTH READING ACTIVITIES

OW190551 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- The following are answers given by Hu Jintao, secretary of the CYL Central Committee and director of the General Office for the Nationwide Youth Reading Activities, to questions from reporters of the ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, Central People's Broadcasting Station and XINHUA on matters concerning "Nationwide youth reading activities."

Question: Nationwide youth reading activities have been carried out for a month now. Large numbers of urban and rural youths are participating in the activities in a warm response to the call of the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students Federation. Would you please tell us what is the guiding thought behind the activities?

Answer: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, youths across the country have shown unprecedented interest in reading. In order to push and guide nationwide youth reading activities to develop in a healthier and more deep-going way, we have decided, after actively preparing for more than 6 months, to carry out reading activities with organization and guidance among both urban and rural youths throughout the country. It is expected that young people will liven up their spare-time cultural activities through reading. They will be able to enhance knowledge, mold temperament, receive education, improve cultural accomplishment, knowledge and skills, and heighten ideological understanding and political consciousness. We must resolutely oppose spiritual pollution of young people and children by all sorts of obscene books and other publications and the ideological garbage of the Western capitalist classes. We shall proceed by imbuing youths with patriotic ideas and gradually guiding them to foster a firm communist world outlook and become a generation of new people who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

We intend to offer a list of recommended books each year, which will include books on history, political theory, biography, ideological cultivation, literature, art and natural sciences.

There are 60 books recommended this year, the list of which was published 4 October in the ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, 25 October in the ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO and 1 November in the RENMIN RIBAO.

The current reading activities' period extends from October this year to October next year. We will select 200,000 activists from among young people taking part in youth reading activities, and confer a "Nationwide Youth Reading Medal" on them.

The CYL Central Committee, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students Federation have established a Nationwide Youth Reading Activities General Office. Similar guiding organs are also being established by CYL organizations throughout the country for the purpose of further strengthening their guidance in youth reading activities. We have also invited leaders of the concerned party and government departments, as well as noted personages in all sectors of society, to offer their guidance in carrying out the activities.

#### POSTER ART ENCOURAGED TO SPREAD SOCIALISM

OW191238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Artists Association encourages poster art in spreading socialist ideas. This was stated by Hua Junwu, cartoonist and vice-chairman of the association, at a national symposium which opened here Thursday attended by more than 60 delegates. He told the symposium that the reputation of the art had been smeared by the "Cultural Revolution," but the association had decided to revive it.

A recent survey conducted by the association shows that the country's major fine arts publishing houses increased their poster publication in the past three years. The Beijing Fine Arts Publishing House last year published 5.89 million posters (27 kinds), compared with 630,000 (seven kinds) in 1981 and 120,000 (two kinds) in 1980. The symposium organized by the Chinese Artists Association and the Chinese Publishers Association is held at a time when a national exhibition of 162 posters is on show at the China art gallery in Beijing. Hua Junwu said many of the exhibits represent "breakthroughs" in themes, technique and style.

Ding Yongdao, deputy editor-in-chief of the FINE ARTS MONTHLY, said post-Cultural Revolution poster themes include traffic safety, family planning, wildlife protection and afforestation. Feng Yinan's "Unchecked Population Growth Leads To a Crisis for Existence" shows a globe fully occupied by people, except for a square with just two ears of wheat. In Fan Chenghan's "Love the Birds Week," a bird sits on a bent shot-gun which (puts forth) green leaves.

Some poster painters employ the style of Chinese new-year paintings, characterized by warm colors and scenes of excitement. Gong Dingping's "Less Birth, Better Child Care" is an example of the attempt to blend old and new forms.

Seven posters won first prizes and 38 others won second prizes. The symposium, which will close next Monday, awarded four veteran poster artists special prizes in recognition of their dedication and contributions to the art.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CULINARY ART, SERVING MODERNIZATION

HK181444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Pay Serious Attention to Talented Chefs, Develop the Culinary Art -- Greeting the Holding in Beijing of the National Culinary Contest"]

[Text] A galaxy of talent gathered together, as well-known chefs showed up for the meeting. The first grand culinary contest since the founding of the PRC was held at the Great Hall of the People in early November. "Chefs," who were looked down on in the past, are now treated with respect!

Our culinary art has a long history behind it and is almost perfection itself. It is the crystallization of the labor and wisdom of our people over several thousand years and is part of the cherished heritage of the Chinese nation. However, some people in society take cooking lightly and regard it as a menial vocation. We should note that cooking as done by chefs is a complicated task. There is no end to the mystery of the culinary art, and there is much to learn.

The development of the Chinese cuisine is part of the development of the culture of the Chinese nation. The development from the practice of eating birds and animals raw to the luxury of eating out of the ancient vessel called "ding" and dining on a great variety of dishes has recorded in one respect, the process of development of the culture of the Chinese nation. The "ding" known to us was first used as a cooking vessel. Only later did it become a cultural relic or a cherished art object. Men of letters through the ages have left behind many excellent works devoted to the description of the art of cooking. In a word, the development of China's cooking art has reflected the progress of civilization in the Chinese nation.

Our culinary art is world famous. The business of preparing dishes and making refreshments is a matter of no consequence. But as we delve into things, we can see that many scientific principles are embodied therein. It involves many-sided knowledge related to natural and social sciences. For example, things like the selection of ingredients, heating, seasoning, fermentation, nourishment, hygiene and so forth have to do with a series of sciences like biology, physics, chemistry, medicine, and so forth. The history of cooking, and the coloring, fragrance, flavor, and shape of food, and the vessel in which it is contained, also concern history and aesthetics. Scientific progress always has a continuously stimulating effect on the development of the culinary art.

In Chinese cooking, attention is paid to the skillful application of the knife, the combination of coordinated colors and the creation of artistic patterns. Such shapes as slices, strips, shreds, dices, lumps, squares, rings, tubes, rolls, and so forth represent only general geometrical patterns. With the chef's art of skillful cooking thrown in, a dish with a savory taste is created. Like works of art, those assorted cold dishes and carved foods depict a clear-cut theme and are new in design, beautiful in image, and refreshing in color. The "banquet" prepared by the chef with painstaking effort often can leave people with the feeling of having experienced the joy of their lives, and is a unique art.

To continue developing our culinary art, we must rely on both policy and skill. We must use policy to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of workers devoted to cooking. We must make a point of correcting the erroneous concept of looking down upon chefs and taking cooking lightly. We must energetically publicize the time-honored history of our culinary art, its brilliant achievements, and its position and role in the people's life. We must cite the advanced, and award technical titles to certain chefs who perform with relatively great skill.

At present, there is a shortage of high-level chefs in the catering trade. The level of the ranks of relevant workers is low, as far as skill is concerned. Many traditional cooking features have not yet been restored. Certain cooking arts and feats face the danger of falling into oblivion. Skilled cooks will be in short supply until new ones can be trained. The quality of dishes falls short of the demands of the improved standards of living of the people. Such a situation has a direct effect on the economic results of enterprises and the results of social services. In view of this, we must improve the quality of the ranks of chefs as quickly as possible, strengthen scientific research and education where cooking is concerned, and raise the level of cooking, in order to improve and enrich the people's life, stimulate cultural exchanges on the domestic and international scenes, and let the culinary art serve better the modernization effort.

GUANGMING RIBAO PRIASES JIEFANGJUN WENYI CONTENT

HK180856 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Report: "Reportage Published in JIEFANGJUN WENYI This Year Favorably Received"]

[Text] The JIEFANGJUN WENYI, a monthly journal, this year has published 21 spectacular articles in issues No 1-10, and they have been favorably received by the broad masses of readers. The special issues of May and October in particular have caused strong repercussions among readers.

The articles published by the JIEFANGJUN WENYI this year have broken out of the narrow circle and moved toward a broader field of vision. In this sphere, there are not only works reflecting major international military struggles, such as "Wars Directed by Demons," and "This Is the Malvinas," but there are also works covering such topics as history, such as "The Death of Mao Anying." There are also not only works warmly singing the praises of the wind of reform in the units, such as "Discover the People Capable of Doing Army and Civilian Work" and its sequel, but there are also works exposing present-day evils, such as "Her Flight and Crash." Many of the articles have also made greater breakthroughs, in depth and in scope, in the portrayal of incidents and personalities, and regardless of whether in "On This Land of Ours," a "Panoramic Reportage" of the project for diverting the water of Luan He to Tianjin, or in "A Lucky Person," an article exposing new problems of the units in the field of developing qualified personnel, they are all able to use the strong flavor of the times, strong emotion, and profound reflection to stir the soul of the reader. While paying attention to authenticity, these works also lay great stress on literary quality. Therefore, each article is able to give people a new experience.

Even more commendable is the fact that these works are filled with high spirit and hope. For example, "Discoverer of People Capable of Doing Army and Civilian Work" and "Her Flight and Crash" both dare to directly and profoundly expose the contradictions and problems in army life, but the exposure is done with a sense of propriety, and the indignation and resentment do not cause the people to lose confidence. After reading them, people not only have a deep abhorance of the seamy side of the existing state of affairs, but also feel a strong sense of responsibility for reforming the existing condition.

Therefore, these articles of JIEFANGJUN WENYI have caused strong repercussions among readers within and outside the army. Zhu Qingyun, political commissar of the Shijiazhuang Military College, recommended the article "On This Land of Ours" to all the students. Liu Baiyu, in an article "Patriotic Blood Is Bubbling and Boiling," published in JIEFANGJUN BAO called "On This Land of Ours, an "epic form of reportage." After reading this article, calligraphist Li Duo became very excited, and in a letter to his son, who is studying English at the Department of Western language at the Beijing University, he wrote:

"This article is very well written, and greatly deserves reading. You should also in the manner described in the article deeply love our motherland and people, earnestly learn from them, emulate their qualities, understand their feelings, and use the achievements you have acquired through diligent study to portray and eulogize them."

PLA HOLDS FORUM ON TRAINING, EDUCATION

Yang Shangkun Urges Reforms

OW221035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0918 GMT 20 Nov 83

[By reporters Yu Fengyuan, Xiong Zhengyan]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov 83 (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to deepen and expand the reform of the army's education and training to create a new situation. It is necessary to increase, through training and reform, the army's coordinated fighting ability and means to respond quickly under the conditions of modern warfare. Speaking at the All-Army forum on reform of education and training on 19 November, Yang Shangkun said: The army should in accordance with the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, seriously carry out party rectification, uphold the four fundamental principles, resist and eliminate spiritual pollution and work hard to strengthen army building in the new period.

He said: In peacetime, army building depends mainly on education and training, which raise the army's military and political qualities and enhance its fighting capability. Particularly under the conditions of modern warfare, when various arms and services are required to fight in coordination and when weapons and equipment become highly technical, and organization and command complex, it would be impossible to advance and to meet the needs of modern warfare without reform. It is necessary to place the focus of reform on how to cope with the modern warfare situation and on how to meet the needs of army building. It is necessary to pay attention to tangible results. It is necessary to increase those contents of training which meet the needs of actual combat and reduce the gap between training and actual combat. It is necessary to implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and, beginning with the reform of the contents of education and training, carry out an all-round reform in training methods, system and structure.

After reviewing our army's notable achievement in strengthening and reforming education and training in recent years, Yang Shangkun said: The creation of a new situation in the reform of education and training still requires arduous efforts. First, it is necessary to do away with the conservative ideas of sticking to conventions and of being content with things as they are. It is necessary to emancipate our thinking, take reform seriously, have the courage to create, make better use of both manpower and weapons, and improve and develop the strategy and tactics of the people's war. Second, it is necessary to strengthen research in military science, value research in foreign armies and continue to submit new reform tasks. Third, it is necessary to rationally readjust and reform the establishment and structure, in light of the needs of reform in education and training. Fourth, it is necessary to strive to guarantee reform in education and training in terms of materials and funds.

Yang Shangkun said: As the saying goes, there are no poor soldiers under a good general. The key to the army's training lies in the successful training of its cadres. Cadre training is a focal point. The solution of this question depends mainly on academies and schools. It is necessary to attend to the building of academies and schools in the spirit of reform. It is necessary to link the reform of teaching in the academies and schools with the reform of the Army's training, so that each may serve as an impetus to the other.

## Yang Dezhi Address

OW210133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 20 Nov 83

[By reporters Yu Fengyuan and Xiong Zhengyan]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA) -- An All-Army Forum on Education and Training Reform urged the whole Army, based on existing conditions and having eyes set on future war, to reform all the education and training content, methods, systems, rules and regulations which do not meet the requirements of modern war and army building in the new period, in order to push the Army's education and training forward to a new stage. Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and chief of General Staff, made a summing-up speech at the forum. Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, spoke. Also speaking, were Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Political Department, and Wang Ping, political commissar of the General Logistics Department.

They pointed out: All army units must diligently study and implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and, in accordance with the arrangements made by the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, regard party rectification as the most important task for the army in the next 3 years. It is also necessary to regard resistance and elimination of spiritual pollution as a protracted and regular task of the army's ideological and political work and political education. Commanders and fighters of the whole army must stand in the forefront of this struggle. It is necessary, with party rectification as the motive force, to truly place education and training in a strategic position in order to further reform education and training and speed by the army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization.

We have scored fairly good achievements in the PLA's education and training reform, which was unfolded under the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Earnestly implementing the strategic policy on active defense, all the PLA units have gradually shifted the focus of the work from the training of soldiers to cadres, infantry training to armor, aircraft and airborne training, and from the training by various arms and services. All the PLA units have conducted in-depth education on the four fundamental principles and the party's line, principles and policies, thereby further raising the ideological level and clarifying the aim of education. All PLA units have also used audio-visual and other modern teaching methods in standardizing and systematizing political education. Logistics units have developed into unified, combined units joined by various arms and services. A vigorous campaign to study science, general knowledge and training skilled personnel for both army and local construction, which has been unfolded in the army in recent years, has enriched the content of the army's education and training. The army's military capability and political consciousness and scientific and cultural level have been raised markedly and their fighting capacity further strengthened.

On the basis of summing up the experience in reforming the army's education and training, the forum studied, in particular, how to further carry out reform. The forum held that the fundamental purpose of reform is to enable education and training in the army to meet the requirements of future war against aggression, and of army building. In carrying out reform, it is necessary to follow Mao Zedong's military thinking as the guideline and proceed from reality in the army in mapping out unified requirements and overall arrangements that are suited to the local situation, tasks and conditions.

All measures in the reform must be conducive to raising the quality of the education and training, war preparedness, and fighting capacity, harnessing the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of leading organs at various levels as well as the vast numbers of cadres and fighters, carrying forward the army's fine tradition, and to promoting the all-round building of the army.

The forum stressed: All PLA units must achieve a big change in their ideological awareness, training and education. It is necessary to attach importance to the study of military sciences, regard the study of military theory as the guide for the reform and the training of combined strategy and tactics of various arms and services as the central task in military training, and increase the army's means to coordinate its fighting ability and respond quickly. Logistics training should also be conducted around this central task, which is a requirement of modern warfare and an important component in the reform.

The forum held that the reform of political education should be carried out in the light of the special characteristics in the new period. All PLA units must hold aloft Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the socialist banner, and intensify ideological and political work. It is necessary to teach cadres and fighters to adhere to the four fundamental principles, implement the party's line, principles and policies, and oppose bourgeois liberalization. The elimination of spiritual pollution must be closely linked with the strengthening of the education on the four fundamental principles. Education among the cadres, fighters and broad masses of staff and workers, and reform in political education in the whole army must be conducted in combination with education on the four fundamental principles and on the party's line, principles and policies, and with the elimination of spiritual pollution. Vigorous efforts must be made to lay a sound foundation.

The forum pointed out: The strengthening of the study of science and general knowledge and training of skilled personnel for both army and local construction is an important aspect in the reform of education and training, as well as a new task and content for strengthening army building in the new period. Leaders at various levels must guide commanders and fighters in studying for the sake of revolution and appropriately handling the relationship between the study of general knowledge and technology and success in doing work in all fields in order to ensure the smooth development of reform.

The forum was held in Beijing from 10 to 19 November. Zhang Zhen, Hua Nan, Xu Guangyi and Han Huaizhi, responsible persons from the General Staff, Political and Logistics Departments, as well as responsible persons from major units of the entire Army and departments concerned, attended.

#### NAVY TO SPREAD RESULTS IN TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

HK181256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 3

[Report by Chen Dong: "The Navy Prepares To Spread Results of Technical Innovations in a Planned Way"]

[Text] In his report at the Navy's technical innovations work conference concluded on 14 November, Li Yaowen, political commissar of the Navy, said that a good job is required for spreading the results of technical innovations.

Li Yaowen pointed out that over the past few years, the Navy has made more than 4,100 new achievements in technical innovations. However, only 17 percent of them have been applied in practice and popularized. Many of these achievements have gone through a process of "innovation, exhibition, and being put in storage." This is a serious waste. It will not only make technical innovations become insignificant, but also will dampen the initiative of the masses.

In his report, he also said that various units are required to bring into line with their plans those achievements which are really valuable and can be popularized and give wide publicity to them. It is necessary to work out concrete measures to popularize and apply them by stages and in groups.

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESSES

##### Hu Yaobang Meets Deputies

OW171650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, and Peng Zhen met this afternoon with deputies to the National Congresses of the China National Construction Association, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the China Association for Promoting Democracy. The People's Great Hall today was permeated with an atmosphere of gaiety and unity. Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and others shook hands cordially with the deputies and had pictures taken with them.

The delegates present were elated about the concern shown by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to the Democratic parties. "Enjoying trust of the Communist Party," as one deputy expressed, "we should do our best for the well being of the country as well as sincerely help the Communist Party to accomplish its consolidation."

66-year-old former industrialist Zhan Shaowen and his wife Gu Wenfang also participated in today's meeting. Years ago, he had donated a big sum to start the Qianjiang spare-time school in Hangzhou, China's biggest sparetime school, of which he is the principal. The couple pledged more efforts to train more specialized personnel for the country.

Wang Wenjun, a middle-aged secondary school teacher from Sichuan Province and a new member of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, was overjoyed to meet the party and government leaders today. He pledged to redouble his efforts to unite more people for the country's education work.

Attending were also other members of the Political Bureau and members of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, vice-chairmen of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Xu Deheng, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, Hu Yuzhi, Yang Jingren, Cheng Zihua, Kang Keqing, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntao and Qu Wu.

Leading members of the three democratic parties Hu Juewen, Ju Ziang, Rong Yiren, Zhou Shutao, Zhou Jianren, and Ye Shengtao, also attended the meeting.

##### Hu Juewen Reelected

OW181453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Hu Juewen, Chinese industrialist, was reelected chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, one of China's eight democratic parties. The first plenary session of the 186-member fourth Central Committee of the association elected Wednesday by the fourth national congress was held today. Also elected at the meeting were 15 vice-chairmen, five of whom are new.

They are Chen Suiheng, 68, vice-chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and director of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, who was manager of a flour mill before liberation in 1949 and vice-mayor of Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, after the founding of the People's Republic of China; Chen Mingshan, 67, advisor to the Medical Bureau of Shanghai, who ran a medicine factory before liberation; Wan Guoquan, 64, who was in the chemical industry and son of Wan Fulin, a former high-ranking Kuomintang general; Feng Tiyun, 58, vice-chairman of the CPPCC Committee of Zhejiang Province, who before liberation was director of the Zhengda match factory in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province; and Huang Danong, 67, president of a building materials institute.

The meeting also formed a five-member Executive Bureau to take care of routine matters for the Central Committee. The Bureau Director Sun Xiaocun was also vice-chairman of the Central Committee from 1946 to 1948; he ran a tea company in Shanghai. Feng Tiyun was elected deputy director. Jiang Daning, 64, deputy manager of Shanghai's municipal cigarette, wine and confection company, was elected secretary general of the Central Committee. He was manager of a tea company in Shanghai before liberation. The meeting also elected 57 Standing Committee members of the Central Committee and 20 advisors.

#### New Democratic Official Speaks

OW191426 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Feng Tiyun, the 58-year-old newly-elected vice-chairman of the China Democratic Construction Association, supports spare-time education -- partly because he himself was once a spare-time school graduate. "I studied for four years in a night-school and a spare-time college course in the 1940's and I learned a tremendous amount. Besides, I'm sympathetic towards young people who have not had a chance for advanced schooling and need spare-time education," Feng said.

Feng was elected to his post at the association's fourth national congress, which ended here this week. The association, one of China's eight democratic parties, has 24,000 members. Most are former industrialists, business people and intellectuals associated with them.

"I'll pay special attention to spare-time education," said Feng. Most members of his association are well-educated by Chinese standards, and have helped run spare-time courses for over 120,000 young people. They have also given lectures to over 300,000 people and offered personal training to 30,000 more. The country had three million high-school graduates last year, only about one tenth of whom were enrolled in colleges. By the end of last year, there were 20 million adults attending spare-time schools. "Many members of our association have specialized knowledge of industry and commerce. We'll make full use of this to contribute to spare-time education," Feng said.

Feng himself started an industry and commerce night-school in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, in 1979. The school began with 100 students and now has more than 2,000. "Our policy is to teach whatever is needed with the specialities we have," Feng said.

As newly-elected vice-chairman of the construction association, Feng said he plans to hold a seminar next February in Beijing on the association's work in spare-time education and training courses.

I. 21 Nov 83

K 11

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Feng and his wife, a retired high-school teacher, have three children. Their two sons are spare-time learners -- one is a self-taught painter, while the other works in a company reference room and is teaching himself music. Feng now lives in Beijing with his wife and a son.

#### Yang Jingren Attends Party

OW191842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,400 Democratic Party delegates to their national congresses gathered here today at a tea party given by the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. The Democratic Parties holding national congress are the China Democratic National Construction Association (CDNCA), the China Association for Promoting Democracy (CAPD) and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, presided over the party in the Great Hall of the People here.

In his speech, Ping Jiesan, advisor to the United Front Work Department, said the three congresses are quite successful. Apart from the tasks of the congresses the delegates also put forward good suggestions and opinions for the reference of the Communist Party in its party consolidation and the eradication of cultural contamination. Reaffirming the comrades-in-arms relations between the Communist Party and all Democratic Parties and non-party figures, he said, "The Democratic Parties and non-party figures are also obliged to realize the country's tasks in the next five years." The three Democratic Parties have members and associates specialized and thus they have great potentialities in serving the country's modernization drive as they all have members and associates specialized in economic, education, publication and scientific and technological work, he said. "We believe that after the congresses, all of you will surely make even greater contributions to the consolidation and development of the United Front and the realization of the country's general goal in the new historical period," he said.

He Juewen, chairman of the CDNCA Central Committee, Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the CAPD Central Committee, and Hu Ziang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, spoke at the tea party. They thanked the CPC Central Committee for its support to their national congresses and pledged to give their counsel to the Communist Party in national affairs and in the latter's party consolidation.

Attending the party were also vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Xu Deheng, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, and vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Cheng Zihua, Qian Changzhao, Zhou Shutao and Qu Wu.

#### Congresses Close

OW200224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0836 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fourth National Congress of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Fifth National Congress of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce closed today. A joint closing ceremony was held this morning at the CPPCC auditorium.

The two congresses held that the main tasks before the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce will be to hold high the banner of patriotism, unite industrial and commercial circles and those who maintain links with them, and help the two groups make still greater new contributions to the fulfillment of the three major tasks in the 1980's with emphasis on economic construction by giving full play to the characteristics and strong points of these two organizations under the CPC leadership. The closing ceremony was presided over by Hu Juewen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Fourth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce as well as the respective reports submitted by these two organizations. In addition, they discussed the message of greetings from the CPC Central Committee and the speech delivered by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at the nonparty persons' forum sponsored by the committee. According to the two congresses, the greeting message from the CPC Central Committee affirmed the achievements in the work of these two organizations and pointed out the direction of their tasks in the future. Units at all levels of the two organizations and their members, primarily leading members, should strive to make their work a success in order to fulfill the earnest expectations of the CPC Central Committee.

A resolution adopted at the congresses said that the two organizations should play a positive role in consultations on both national and local affairs, take the initiative to actively help the government implement its policies, and further carry out their activities -- primarily economic consultation service and industrial and business personnel training -- to serve the program of the four modernizations. The resolution said they should urge their members to strive to make contacts with industrial and commercial circles and related persons among our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and among the Overseas Chinese. In addition, the resolution called on the broad masses of members of these two organizations to take the attitude of sharing weal and woe, assist the CPC in successfully fulfilling the task of party rectification, take an active part in sweeping away spiritual pollution, and temper themselves and raise their ideological consciousness in the course of practice.

Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce Executive Committee, delivered a closing address. He expressed the hope that upon return to their respective localities the delegates would pass on and implement the instructions of the congresses in a way suited to their specific local conditions. He urged them to ensure that the congresses' guidelines are implemented by the practical action of all members so that a new situation of the work of the two organizations will be created.

Present at today's closing ceremony were responsible persons of the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, various democratic parties, and departments and mass organizations concerned, including Zhou Gucheng, Qu Wu, Peng Youjin, Li Ding, Chu Tunan, Sun Chengpei, Zhao Ping, Zhuang Minli, and Zheng Jian.

#### CHINA DAILY ARTICLE VIEWS UNEMPLOYMENT SOLUTION

HK200601 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Nov 83 p 4

[Article "Special to CHINA DAILY" by Shi Huaibi, "Former Vice Minister of Civil Affairs": "How China Solves the Problems of Providing Jobs"]

[Text] Every year, there are about seven to eight million school graduates waiting to be employed in China's towns and cities.

For the past 30 years, we have been trying different ways to solve the problem of providing jobs to the new labor force. In 1949, we completed the new democratic revolution and seized political power. In 1957, we completed the task of transformation to socialist ownership. During this period, we solved the unemployment problem left by the Kuomintang. We assumed full responsibility and gave work to all those left behind.

From then on, we focused our attention on the newborn labor force in towns and cities. In 1958, the "great leap forward" occurred. A big increase in industrial projects meant a larger number of new workers. Employment from 1958 to 1960 increased by 25,000,000. This blind growth, contrary to the law of economic development, brought disaster to national production.

In 1961, the government had to adopt new policies to adjust the national economy and to reduce employment. In the following three years, the number of workers and staff were cut by more than 20 million, of which 85 percent were people in their prime. Because correct measures were adopted, this difficult task was completed relatively smoothly. During this period, the state did not assume sole responsibility for allocating the work of the new labor force in towns and cities. Some youngsters were encouraged to settle down in the countryside or it was recommended to township-run enterprises that they be employed. Others were encouraged to find work for themselves or to attend training courses. Consequently, public order became stabilized and the national economy started to recover.

In 1966, the "Cultural Revolution" started, and ultra-leftist policies caused havoc in the national economy and employment policies. Many factories stopped production, and more than four million people who should have been given jobs were without work. Many workers stopped work to "make revolution," but were paid all the same.

Many workers who had been sent to the countryside in 1962 now wanted to return to towns and cities and be given work. Moreover, new workers were blindly recruited from rural areas, with the result that a rural labor force of more than 13 million drifted into towns and cities.

The downfall of the gang of four marked in 1976 the end of the "Cultural Revolution." In August 1980, the party Central Committee called a meeting on labor employment, which affirmed the policies adopted before the "Cultural Revolution." Labor departments must enliven the economy according to the national plan. Beside job recommendation by state departments, new recruits were encouraged to find jobs collectively or individually. The wrong policy of the government assuming full responsibility to find work for everybody, or the so-called "iron rice bowl" was abandoned.

From 1977 to 1981, a total of 37 million new jobs were created. The party and the state stressed that the collective economy is a necessary complement to the socialist economy and that the individual economy under socialism is socialist in nature. This encouraged the development of these two sectors.

According to estimates, since 1981, employment in the collective and individual sectors has taken up more than 50 percent of the total new workforce. In 1981 alone, all types of collective economy absorbed more than 2,960,000 new recruits, and individual laborers in towns and cities increased by 230,000. By the end of 1981, the total number of individual workers stood at 1,130,000.

Recently, the party Central Committee called on our young people to go to border and national minority areas to take part in construction work. Thousands of school and university graduates, scientists and technicians have already volunteered. In China's northwest and southwest areas, there are more than 13 million hectares of unreclaimed land and rich mineral resources. There is room for the settlement for hundreds of million people.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON BUILDING CIVILIZED VILLAGES

OW200018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1348 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "Strengthened Party Leadership is the Key to Success in Building Civilized Villages"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA) -- Hebei Province started the building of civilized villages sooner than other places in the country. It has made new achievements this year. An important reason for its success is that Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, by attaching great importance to the building of civilized villages, has firmly strengthened its leadership over the work.

Hebei Province started building civilized villages in Baoding Prefecture at the end of 1981. Later, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee had a more profound understanding of the significance of building civilized villages after the leading members studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. They know that the building of civilized villages concerns the political, economic, cultural, and scientific aspects of rural social life and is an effective way to strengthen the socialist ideological and cultural positions and build socialist spiritual civilization, as well as a rural capital construction of far-reaching significance. Therefore, they have constantly strengthened their leadership over the building of civilized villages and promoted the work step by step according to plan with due emphasis. Under the leadership and influence of the provincial party committee, party organizations in most places in the province have displayed revolutionary vigor, attached great importance to the building of civilized villages, and seriously strengthened their leadership over the work. Some have treated the building of civilized villages as one of the responsibilities of the leading cadres. In this way, the building of civilized villages soon spread from Baoding Prefecture to other parts of Hebei Province. The building of civilized villages under the leadership of provincial party committees is an important move to strengthen the party's political and ideological leadership in the course of creating a new situation of socialist modernization. This move merits our recommendation.

Civilized villages are now being built in many rural areas of China. However, some localities have not made fast progress in the work, primarily because their party organizations have not understood the significance of the work, nor have the party organizations paid sufficient attention to it. We hope that all local party organizations at various levels will attach importance to the building of civilized villages, treat it as an important item on their agenda, constantly conduct investigations and studies at grassroots units, and solve relevant problems. In this way, the situation of the building of civilized villages will surely become even more gratifying.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON 'LEGAL SYSTEM PUBLICITY MONTH'

OW170641 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- With the consent of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, the Political and Legal Commission, and the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the PLA General Political Department, the Ministry of Public Security, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Radio and Television, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and the CYL Central Committee recently issued a joint circular on their decision to launch activities of the Legal System Publicity Month in various parts of the country in the winter-spring period, with the stress on safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

The circular says: Since the founding of the PRC, a series of provisions on the protection of women and children has been laid down in our Constitution and laws, and a lot of work has been done by various quarters, thus making tremendous achievements in this regard. Women's status in political, economic, cultural, social, and family life has been greatly raised in our country, which fully reflects the superiority of the socialist system. However, the standards of social conduct that were corrupted during the 10 years of domestic turmoil have generally not yet improved; our country is still rather backward economically and culturally; class struggle still exists within certain limits, particularly because the existence of feudal vestiges and prejudices and the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideology, the practices of regarding men as superior to women and discriminating against, humiliating, maltreating, and physically injuring women and children have gained ground to some extent in recent years.

Some units discriminate against or exclude women in recruiting workers, enrolling students, promoting cadres, and assigning houses. Arranged or mercenary marriage and the practice of asking for money or other things on the pretext of marriage are rather widespread in some localities. Incidents in which baby girls are drowned or abandoned, women are humiliated, and baby girls' mothers are maltreated in violation of the law occasionally have occurred. Even more intolerable is that an ugly social phenomenon, which had long disappeared in new China has reappeared and is rather serious in some places. All these things have seriously encroached on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, damaged the health physically and mentally, disrupted social order, corrupted social values, and discredited the country.

The circular points out: In order to better implement the principle of equality of men and women prescribed in the Constitution, safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, effectively combat criminal activities which cruelly injure women and children, foster a good social practice of respecting women and protecting children, and give full play to women's important role in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, it is hereby decided to take advantage of the present opportune time -- a time when the struggle to deal severe blows at criminal activities is being carried out -- to launch activities of the Legal System Publicity Month in various parts of the country in the winter-spring period, with the stress on safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

The circular says: In carrying out such activities, it is necessary to vigorously publicize that only the socialist system can truly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, to publicize the great significance of safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, to publicize the provisions of our Constitution and laws on safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children and local typical cases of correctly handling violations of women's and children's legitimate rights and interests, and to publicize that the whole society has the duty to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

The masses of women should study, understand, and abide by the law; have a sense of self-respect; conduct themselves with dignity; be strong; and use the law as a weapon to safeguard their own legitimate rights and interests. By carrying out activities of Legal System Publicity Month, it is necessary to make legal provisions on the protection of women and children known to every person and household; to strengthen people's concept of the legal system in safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children; to guide women to conscientiously defend their sacred rights prescribed in the law; and to guide the broad masses and personages in various social circles to bravely speak out from a sense of justice and struggle against the evil acts of discriminating against, maltreating, forsaking, and causing bodily injuries to women and children.

The circular calls for solving practical problems while making propaganda during the legal system publicity month in order to score achievements in the ideological sphere and actual work. Judicial organs in various localities should each publicly try one or several major cases of seriously encroaching on women's and children's legitimate rights and interests in order to hit hard at and deter criminals, to educate the masses of people, and to demonstrate the tremendous might of the socialist legal system. Propaganda and cultural departments should vigorously prepare public opinion for Legal System Publicity Month and give wide publicity to such activities by using such means as the press, the radio, television, exhibitions, picture galleries, show windows, literature and art, folk art, motion pictures, theater, reportage, and lectures. Public security, procuratorial, and judicial departments as well as political and legal education and research units may organize legal workers to provide legal advice and disseminate knowledge of the law on streets and in factories and rural areas, particularly where there are outstanding problems concerning women. In addition, wide publicity should also be given to the advanced deeds of units and individuals that have done a good job in safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

#### CONTAINERIZED FREIGHT ROUTES TRANSIT USSR

OW131228 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0144 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- China has achieved fairly rapid progress in containerized transport in the past few years. According to the statistics of transport departments, from 1978 to 1982 the volume of containerized freight throughout the country increased 13.7 times. In the first 9 months of this year, the volume rose more than 20 percent over the same period of last year.

At present, China has established 14 sea routes for container shipping to Japan, the United States, Australia, the Persian Gulf and the Hong Kong area; a through land transport service for containerized freight passing through Soviet Siberia to the Middle East and Western Europe; and 7 containerized freight routes by air from Beijing to Paris, Tokyo, New York, London and other cities. In China, railway container transport handling stations have been established in the various provinces, cities and autonomous regions except Xinjiang, Yunnan and Xizang; while in water transport, 12 container transport lines have been established along the coast and in inland waterways. In addition to land container transport service from major coastal ports inland, five direct container transport routes on land have established in Heilongjiang, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces.

The building of nine berths for container ships has begun in the three big ports of Tianjin, Zhanghai and Huangpu, three of which have been completed and put into operation in Tianjin and Shanghai. The state has built four modern international container manufacturing plants with an annual capacity of more than 30,000 standard containers. These new plants, plus the original production units, have enabled China to mass produce international standard containers, national standard containers of 5 tons each and other smaller containers.

#### CHINA TO BUILD FIRST ELECTRIC RAILWAY NETWORK

HK161442 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0233 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Report: "The First Electric Railway System of China Will be Built in the Southwest"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In the past, there were plenty of dangers and obstacles on the path leading to Sichuan Province.

Today, the first electric railway network will be built there -- the present railway network which winds through high mountain ridges in the southwest is now undergoing a large-scale electrification transformation.

Both the Chengdu-Chongqing railway and the Xiangfan-Chongqing railway are the main trunk lines in the southwest. The electrification projects of the Chengdu-Ziyang section on the former and the Xiangfan-Da County section on the latter will be completed by the end of this year. The construction of the electrification project of the 600 kilometer Guiyang-Kunming railway is now in full swing and by 1985, this electric railway will stretch to Shuicheng, where the reserve of mineral resources is extremely rich. The electrification project of the Guiyang-Huaihua section on the Hunan-Guizhou railway will begin next year. And the electrification project of the Guiyang-Chongqing section on the Sichuan-Guizhou railway and that of the Chongqing-Da County section on the Xiangfan-Chongqing railway have already been listed in the plan. Thus, together with the completed Baoji-Chengdu and Yangpingguan-Ankang railways, an electric railway network will basically take shape in the southwest.

The sources concerned from the Ministry of Railways pointed out that China's focal point in developing electric railways was placed first on the southwest. As the electric railway network in this area begins to take shape, the focal point will be shifted eastward to the main trunk line for export of the coal produced in Shanxi Province. On the other hand, the electrification projects of the Beijing-Guangzhou and Gansu-Jiangsu railways, where there is a shortage of transport capability, will also be started. The transport capacity of the present railway network will be increased by 100 percent as soon as the electrification scheme is completed.

At present, in order to facilitate the export of coal from Shanxi Province, four electric railways are under construction, namely, the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Fengtai-Shacheng-Datong railway, the northern section of the Datong-Puzhou railway, and the Taiyuan-Jiaozuo railway. As reported, the Datong-Qinhuangdao railway, the first special railway for export of coal to be built next year, will also be listed in the electrification scheme. In addition, the electrification project of the Zhengzhou-Sanmenzia section on the Gansu-Jiangsu railway will be started next year, the electrification project of the Zhengzhou-Wuchang section on the Beijing-Guangzhou railway is being projected, and the electrification transformation project of the Yingtian-Xiamen railway will also be listed in the plan.

#### STATE COUNCIL CALLS FOR CURTAILING CONSTRUCTION

OW190440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0923 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA) -- The State Council has called on leaders at all levels to continue to pay attention to limiting the scope of capital construction and reviewing the projects now under construction and strive to keep the scope of this year's capital construction within that of the state plan.

The State Council made this call when it approved and circulated the report of the State Planning Commission on limiting the scope of capital construction and reviewing the projects under construction. In a circular issued for this purpose, the State Council noted that the majority of the localities and departments have had good results since July in keeping the scope of capital construction under control and reviewing the projects under construction. However, it must be pointed out that the progress in the work of reviewing the projects under construction has not been balanced. Some localities and departments have not paid enough attention to the work. In these localities and departments, there are still problems of loose control over the extent of capital construction and of cancellation and of suspension being in name only while construction continues in fact.

In analyzing the results of curtailing the capital construction projects, the State Planning Commission noted in its report that the results can be grouped into three categories. The first category is the achievements in 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where the scope of capital construction has been reduced to within the limit permitted by the state plan. The second category consists of five provinces where the resolve to keep the scope under control is obvious but the work is nevertheless running into relatively greater difficulties. The third category consists of eight provinces and autonomous regions which find it impossible to accomplish the curtailment and are asking for additional capital construction investments by the state.

The State Planning Commission report proposes that areas where the scale of capital construction is not adequately curtailed should make earnest efforts to continue to scale down capital construction by abandoning projects. As for projects which were cancelled or suspended, efforts should be made to properly deal with the problems arising from the cancellation and suspension of these projects so that these projects can be abandoned in an orderly manner. The report calls on the various departments and localities to earnestly carry out inspections, consolidate the achievements scored, pay attention to popularizing typical experience and combine the current work of scaling down capital construction and reviewing projects with the drawing up of next year's plans.

The State Planning Commission report also reiterates that in the future jurisdiction over capital construction, especially projects undertaken by local units using their own funds, should be centralized at the central level and at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels. Construction targets should be arranged according to projects and should not be divided at each level. Capital construction projects undertaken with all sorts of special funds should be approved by planning commissions in a unified way after they are examined and confirmed by the various departments. We should not let several departments have the authority to grant such approvals. Projects which have been abandoned in name but where construction is actually still continuing should be dealt with sternly. Accounts should be balanced at the end of the year and governors, ministers and bank presidents concerned will be called to account if the state plans are exceeded.

The report transmitted by the State Council urges the various localities and departments, while curtailing capital construction and abandoning projects, to try earnestly to guarantee the completion of those projects which should be continued, especially key construction projects and projects called for in the plan. It is necessary to race against time, organize construction in a scientific manner, guarantee construction quality and strive to fulfill this year's capital construction plan in a better way.

#### BEIJING SETS UP VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT MODELS

OW171950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The housing construction in two small villages on Beijing's outskirts today was cited by the city's leading experts in rural housing as models for village development. These experts, who were attending a municipal meeting on village housing construction, visited the two villages earlier in the day and expressed their satisfaction over the development plans and the houses completed so far.

Maliandian, a 1,183-people village 15 kilometers north of the city proper, has in the past ten months built new housing for 30 families and will provide each of the rest 244 households with a new home by the end of 1985. Most of these new houses are two-story buildings, each consisting of three living rooms, a sitting room, a kitchen, a washing room and a flower bed at the center of the courtyard.

Apart from residential housing, the village is also building a school, a nursery, a kindergarten, a home-for-the-aged, a clinic, a department store, a restaurant, a library and a cultural and sports center.

Caihe, a village of 1,200-people in 344 households, which is eight kilometers further north, has completed new housing for 60 families and will build one for all the rest by the end of next year. All these homes will be provided with running water, marsh gas for cooking, and many of them with solar energy for hot water supply.

During the visits, Yuan Hesheng, director of the city's rural development administrative office, said that all these projects were done with local funds, the farmers paying 70 to 75 percent and the village governments the rest. Yuan said that a typical peasant family would have to pay 5,000 to 6,000 yuan (about 2,500 to 3,000 U.S. dollars) for its new house in three years, but one third of the peasants in Caihe village have paid now and the rest said they would clear them next year. Yuan also said that many villagers from other places had visited the new houses and said they would follow suit soon.

"However," Yuan said, "conditions are different from village to village and peasants in other places don't have to copy what people have done here in remodeling their houses." He expected that future rural houses would be provided with more modern facilities and built in more varieties in designs and styles.

HUANG HUANG, OTHERS SPEAK AT ANHUI FORUM

OW190523 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 16 November, Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, made a special trip to Chuxian County to call on the representatives attending the southern area discussion meeting on the work of rural cultural centers, and addressed the meeting. Comrade Huang Huang said: Comrades, you have come a long way and must have had a tiring journey. All the fraternal provinces and cities in the southern area have done better work than us in running rural cultural centers. I welcome you comrades' passing on your valuable experience.

After 19 November, the sites of the discussion meeting will move to Taizing and Changshu in Jiangsu Province.

On the morning of 15 November, Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Anhui, delivered a speech at the discussion meeting. His speech was entitled: "Make Great Efforts To Develop Culutral Centers and Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization in Rural Areas." He said: The establishment of rural cultural centers in Anhui was gradually promoted under the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Over the past 4 years, the important functions and far-reaching significance of rural cultural centers have become known to more and more people. Comrade Wang Yuzhao then expounded his understanding and experience in four respects in connection with the establishment of rural cultural centers.

1. The establishment of rural cultural centers was an inevitable outcome of agricultural reform. It was an important breakthrough in rural cultural work. After several years of effort, we have set up cultural centers in 977 townships and towns in the province.
2. The establishment of cultural centers is one of the good ways to build socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas, and the cultural centers serve as advance bases for building spiritual civilization. The practice in various localities in Anhui shows that the varied and colorful activities organized by rural cultural centers have educated the peasants and enhanced their cultural knowledge. The cultural center is an important place where the peasants enjoy their cultural life, acquire scientific and general knowledge and learn Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism.
3. It is necessary to reform rural cultural organizations and integrate the development of rural cultural centers with the building of civilized villages.
4. We should strengthen leadership and management and strive to develop and perfect rural cultural centers. Currently, we should particularly adopt effective measures to eliminate spiritual pollution, occupy rural positions with socialist ideology and culture, and resist and wipe out the influence of bourgeois and other decadent and declining ideology.

We urge the propaganda and cultural departments at all levels in Anhui Province to concentrate their efforts on mass cultural work in both urban and rural areas, run cultural centers well, and train a backbone force of mass cultural workers. Mass cultural work is the basis for our cultural work as a whole.

SHANDONG URGES ENHANCING AIR-DEFENSE WORK

SK210438 Jinan Shandon Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Gao Xuezhou), the Shandong provincial work conference on civil air defense, which was recently held in Weifang City, stressed that a good job should be done in stepping up building and consolidation of administrative organs in charge of air-defense work at all levels, and in filling all vacant posts in these organs and their leading bodies with personnel suitable to the program of achieving the four modernizations, so as to enable the province's air-defense work to achieve greater development in both depth and width.

Attending the conference and speaking at it were Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor of the province, and Li Suiying, deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units. On behalf of the provincial People's Air Defense committee, Zhang Jingtao, adviser to the provincial People's Government and vice chairman of the provincial People's Air Defense Committee, delivered a work report at the conference.

The conference held: The war preparedness of the people's air defense is a big event, an important content in the program of achieving the four modernizations, a means of meeting a future antiaggression war, and an arduous and glorious task for protecting the safety of the people's lives in their dozens of millions and for safeguarding the state's economic construction. The party committees and the people's governments at all levels and various departments concerned should foster a firm sense of war preparedness and should do a good job in a down-to-earth manner in grasping the war-preparedness work of the people's air defense.

The conference pointed out: To create a new situation in the province's air defense work, it is imperative to do a good job in a down-to-earth manner in building air defense projects in line with the principle of concentrating on upgrading the rate of perfect accomplishment stemming from project construction. It is necessary to vigorously build air defense projects that can be used in both war and peacetime, and to continuously upgrade the rate of utilizing existing air defense projects in peacetime. Efforts should be made to step up the building of warning systems and signal communications in the people's air defense, to map out an air defense drill plan for surprise air attacks on urban areas, and rules and regulations on commanding air defense operations, and to further do a good job in popularizing education on the common sense of the people's air defense.

## Station Commentary

SK211003 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Upgrade Understanding and Enhance Leadership To Achieve Civil Air Defense Work"]

[Text] Civil air defense is an important component part of building up national defense as well as an important part of implementing the people's idea of war and the strategic policy on active defense. Enhancing the building up of civil air defense and achieving civil air defense work is of great significance for winning the victory against a future war of aggression, safeguarding the safety of the socialist motherland, and realizing the four modernizations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has made great achievements in the war preparedness of civil air defense and our work in this regard has embarked on a path of sound development. But we should notice: At present, our province's level of civil air defense construction and the organizational level of all war preparations do not meet the needs of a future war.

Some leading comrades do not have sufficient understanding about the stand and function of civil air defense work in a future war and fail to efficiently take leadership over the work.

The civil air defense organs in some units are not perfect, and their technology and strength are also weak. The subsidiary projects of most established civil air defense projects have not been completed yet. The completed ones fail to attain a high level, the level of making use of them in both peacetime and wartime, or the level of comprehensive utilization.

We must conscientiously study and solve the existing problems in the work. In order to create a new situation in civil air defense work, we should regard the work as a task centering on making firm and successful use of them in both peacetime and wartime, and try every possible means to make most of the projects for serving economic construction and people's livelihood. By so doing, we cannot only save some investments in capital construction to bring into full play the function of established projects, but also make underground space to open up a new road for urban development. This measure is economical as well as reliable for making preparations for dispersing the population in wartime, and for both peacetime and wartime use. In line with actual conditions, all cities and units should map out plans and adopt effective measures to achieve several presentable projects, to persistently make good management and use of them, and to continue consolidating and improving them.

The key to achieving civil air defense work lies in the leaders themselves. Leading comrades at all levels should have deep understanding about the importance of achieving the work, and conscientiously attend to the work. In the course of organizational reform, we should firmly attend to adjusting civil air defense organizations and their personnel. Key air defense cities should independently set up civil air defense organizations and strengthen the installation of their personnel.

All localities should first attend to spreading the experience in civil defense work and strive to create a new situation in our province's civil air defense work.

#### SHANDONG FORUM OBSERVES MAO'S BIRTHDAY

SK180414 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] In memory of the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birthday, the Propaganda Department under the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee held a seminar in Jinan City from 14 to 18 November in regard to Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. Cui Weilin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, attended and addressed the seminar. At the seminar, participating comrades took the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the ideological, and literary and art exposition comprised in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a guide to further study some basic theories of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art.

The seminar pointed out: Mao Zedong's literary and art thought has nurtured the literary and art workers of several generations in China, has lit up the advancing road of Chinese revolutionary literature and art, and has directed the Chinese revolutionary movement launched over the past several decades in regard to literature and art. Mao Zedong's literary and art thought has not only played a tremendous role in history, but also is currently regarded as a guiding principle of Chinese literary and art work. Therefore, all Chinese literary and art workers should hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to create a new situation in the literary and art work of the new historic period. We should not be even slightly hesitant or shaken in following the important principle that has a vital bearing on the character and orientation of literary and art work.

The seminar emphatically pointed out: In upholding the socialist literary and art orientation, it is imperative to first uphold or develop Mao Zedong's literary and art thought, to do a good job in studying the brilliant ideological and literary and art exposition comprised in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," to resolutely prevent or weed out spiritual pollution, and to combat the trend of bourgeois liberalism and literary and art commercialization. It is also imperative to uphold the principle that literary and art workers go deep into the people's struggling life so as to reap a harvest in both ideology and literary and art creations and to develop and flourish socialist literary and art undertakings continuously.

#### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS KOREAN SHOW

OW190501 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Report: "Melodies of Friendship Are Reverberating in the Air" -- recorded]

[Summary] On the evening of 17 September, the Mansudae Art Troupe from Pyongyang, Korea, gave a premiere at Shanghai's largest theater, the Cultural Plaza. Dances describing Korean fighters' resistance against Japanese aggression and the life of Korean steel workers, and songs praising President Kim Il-song, the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean fatherland were highlights of the show.

"After the show, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Liu Zhenyuan, deputy mayor of Shanghai; and (Kim Sik-sin), leader of the Korean art troupe, went on stage to greet the Korean artists' successful performance.

"Comrade Chen Guodong said to them: Your program is excellent. Shanghai's literary and art workers should learn from you. As you can see from the audience's warm applause, everyone enjoyed your very artistic performance tonight."

#### SHANGHAI'S WEN HUI BAO CRITICIZES HUMANISM

OW200530 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] WEN HUI BO of 20 November publishes on page 3 a long theoretical article by (Ma Jun), criticizing our country's theoretical circle for its erroneous practice of propagating humanism with abstract terms.

Entitled "Abstract Humanism or Marxism?" The article holds that humanism is a bourgeois ideological concept whose core is, in the final analysis, bourgeois individualism and egoism, which are diametrically opposed to Marxism.

The article continues: This does not mean, however, that Marxists pay no attention to humanism. Our humanism is definitely not abstract; it is socialist humanism, or revolutionary humanism, which serves as a moral principle or [words indistinct].

The claim that the human being is the basic concept of Marxism does not tally with historical facts. Both the history of our country since its founding and today's practical problems must be summed up, understood, and resolved under the guidance of Marxism. Handling these issues with discussions of human value and humanism using abstract terms will not only be to no avail, but will give rise to ideological and theoretical confusion and lead the masses, particularly young people, onto the wrong path. Only Marxism and communism can serve as the guiding ideology for building a socialist spiritual civilization and a material civilization, the article said.

WANG FANG SPEAKS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION IN ZHEJIANG

OW200046 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On 10 November the Zhejiang Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles held an enlarged meeting of its members currently in Hangzhou to relay and study the important speeches made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

Comrade Wang Fang said in his speech: The condition of the literary and art circles in Zhejiang has been generally good in recent years. A number of outstanding works have emerged in various literary and art spheres. Just as Comrade Xiaoping has said, the achievement is obvious. However, there is also the problem of spiritual pollution. The large literary magazine JIANGNAN, which made mistakes in going against the party's leadership, and the confusion appearing in titles of "pingtan" [entertainment program consisting of story telling in ballad-singing form] are outstanding examples, both having been criticized by central leading comrades. Party organizations at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the ideological front.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: Spiritual pollution is a problem among the people themselves, a problem in the ideological field, which is different from criminal offenses. It should be solved by using criticism and self-criticism as a way to improve people's understanding. He also said: Eliminating spiritual pollution is a long-term task. When one problem is solved, a new one may appear; therefore, it is a complex, painstaking, and arduous task. One-time activities or several days' meetings will not solve the problem forever.

Comrade Wang Fang said: I believe that if literary and art workers within and outside the party conscientiously study and work in unity to jointly eliminate spiritual pollution, they will certainly bring about a new blooming situation in our province's literary and art circles.

The meeting expressed the hope that our province's literary and art workers will make deeper study, conduct self-education and self-reform, enthusiastically plunge themselves into the fiery struggle of the four modernizations, and create outstanding works befitting our great times.

GUANGDONG PAPER COMMENTS ON 'ANOTHER MOVEMENT'

HK190731 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 83 p 1

["Nanfang Forum" article by Zeng Liu: "Commenting on the So-Called Motion That 'Another Movement Is Being Organized'"]

[Text] Xiao Li, my neighbor, is a university student who always has a quick mind. On Sunday, he visited me and asked me a question: Newspapers have successively published reports on preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution. Is another movement being organized? Furthermore, he solemnly said that he wasn't the only one who held this view. Some of his fellow students and his lecturers also shared the same view. I think Xiao Li's question was very appropriate and also very earnest. But we should hold a correct view toward the situation, otherwise the implementation of eliminating spiritual pollution work will be affected.

In our party history, we have certainly organized many movements, and there have been many since liberation. However, we should historically and specifically analyze the movements. As a matter of fact, some of them were extremely necessary and were done well. For example, there was the land reform movement and the movement to suppress counterrevolutionaries. These movements not only promoted the development of revolution but also powerfully and effectively promoted the restoration and development of production. Of course, some of the movements enlarged the struggle, while some were mistakenly organized. For example, the "Cultural Revolution" brought catastrophe to the party and the state, and brought calamities to the masses. This is the conclusion of the CPC Central Committee, which is widely known. Though this kind of mistakenly organized movement in the past is now history, it has caused "lingering fear" among the people. As this "lingering fear" has not been completely eliminated, some people think that "another movement" is being organized and they suffer physically and mentally whenever there is a slight "sign of disturbance or trouble." In fact, this kind of worry is unnecessary.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has summed up our historical experience and has become more mature than in any other period. No matter whether rectifying erroneous "leftist" thinking or solving rightists problems, our party completely adopts correct methods, and is able to play the role of consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, rather than practicing "leftist" thinking as in the past, which produced results contrary to our expectation.

Take the struggle to crackdown on serious economic crimes as an example. Though the issue of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution is an ideological issue among people, is an internal contradiction of the people, and must by no means be lumped together with the work of hitting at economic crimes, what we do in our struggle against economic crimes will be so effective that we may eliminate the worry of the so-called notion that "another movement is being organized." It is widely known that in the struggle of hitting at serious economic crimes which started last year, the people's courts and railway transport courts at all levels throughout the country have tried 33,256 cases of economic crimes of various kinds in 1 year's time, and 37,123 criminals have been punished by law. Judging from the figures, the scale of the struggle was quite large and rather intense. However, some people said that this struggle was carried out in a calm way. I believe that this view is not groundless. There were no big-character poster nor anything like a meeting of criticism and denunciation in organizations and enterprises. That situation of "people being in a state of anxiety" did not emerge in any unit. People did their work, joined in the recreational activities, and ate and slept as usual. This struggle did not affect the political situation of stability and unity. On the contrary, it hit at criminals, frightened elements hostile to socialism, protected the interests of the party and the state, and aroused the fighting will of the masses. Thus, production become more developed and economic work more lively.

Today, the struggle of eliminating spiritual pollution is also being carried out under the guidance of the correct principles and policies of the party as well as under the prerequisite of consolidating and developing the situation of stability and unity. As I have mentioned before, the struggle for eliminating spiritual pollution is aimed at solving internal contradictions among people. The essence of spiritual pollution is, of course, to spread in various forms the decadent and moribund bourgeois and other exploiting-class ideology, and to spread lack of confidence toward the socialist and communist causes, and the Communist Party. However, this is a kind of objective result, rather than the subjective wishes of the comrades who are responsible for the work of eliminating spiritual pollution. Regarding those comrades who have written erroneous articles or literary and art works, we have to improve their understanding and help them to correct things through the method of criticism and self-criticism in a comradely style. We must take the attitude of helping those criticized, and let them reply rationally, and clarify their arguments and facts. In particular, we must welcome and encourage them to carry out earnest self-criticism. This way of doing things is totally different from that in the past, when we aimed at criticizing and attacking people in those erroneous movements. Regarding those people who have illegally imported and disseminated vulgar, obscene, or even reactionary audiotapes, videotapes, pictures, and reading materials, they will be punished by law if they broke the law. But that is entirely different.

Obviously, the elimination of spiritual pollution and those mistakenly organized movements in the past, which disturbed the political situation of stability and unity and brought about traumatic experiences to the people and losses to the economy, cannot be mentioned in the same breath. It will greatly promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and will make our society more stable and united and make our economic construction more thriving.

#### HAINAN HOLDS MEETING ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC WORK

HK200615 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Hainan Commissioner's Office held a district conference on external economic work 10-14 November, to look into how to further improve this work. The conference demanded that party and government leaders at all levels and personnel engaged in external economic work emancipate their minds, brace their spirits, and create a new situation in the district's external economic work.

District CPC Committee Secretary (Yao Wenxu) and Deputy Secretary (Wang Yefeng), and Li-Miao Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee Secretary Yang Hong attended the conference and spoke.

Analyzing the situation in Hainan's external economic work, the conference stressed: In order to promote this work, we must proceed from the reality of developing and building Hainan, and place the emphasis on four aspects: 1) boldly import foreign investment, advanced equipment and technology, and management experiences; 2) actively support products that are competitive in the international market; 3) strive to promote industrial and agricultural production and improve economic results; 4) actively launch processing work for foreign customers and compensation trade, and promote tourism. The external economic departments must work together with other departments in drawing up plans for projects requiring foreign investment and carry out feasibility studies on each project. They must do a good job in investigating and forecasting domestic and foreign markets, make rational arrangements in order of importance and urgency, and avoid blindness.

We must actively promote exports and nourish imports with exports by striving to make more foreign exchange. We must strictly abide by the relevant party and state policies, and launch external economic activities within the jurisdiction allowed us by the central authorities.

The meeting demanded that party and government leaders at all levels get a good grasp of building the force of external economic work and foreign trade cadres. In particular their ideological building should be stepped up, and attention must be paid to guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution. At the same time, cadres engaged in external economic work must step up study of policies and professional work and continually improve their work ability to meet the demands of the new situation.

The conference clearly defined the jurisdiction of the external economic work organs at each level, and laid down simplified procedures for examining and approving imports of foreign investment and import and export business.

#### HUBEI NOTES PROBLEM OF PEOPLE OF THREE CATEGORIES

HK200357 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

["Text" of 19 November HUBEI RIBAO commentator's article: "Strictly Ensure Political Soundness"]

[Excerpts] Hubei has scored very great success in its structural reform work. The reform in the provincial departments, committees, and bureaus has basically ended. The readjustment and assignment of the party and government leadership groups is basically completed. The progress of the work is healthy, and the situation is very encouraging.

The readjustment and assignment of leadership groups in the next stage of structural reform will involve a still wider area, and it is essential to ensure political soundness and enforce the requirements regarding age and educational level of the cadres. There are specific demands regarding age and education. A matter to which particular attention must be paid is that the party committees at all levels must strictly ensure political soundness and take strict precautions against people of three categories entering the leadership groups.

Every revolutionary comrade profoundly understands from the tragic history of the 10 years of internal disorder that the people of three categories represent an ambitious political force that must by no means be overlooked. They engage in tricky political methods to make the revolutionary people forget what they did in the years of turmoil, and thus to be tolerant toward them. They are very good at putting on different political clothes and disguising themselves as the political climate changes, with the result that people of good will cannot easily see through their malicious intentions. They pretend to be very obedient and honest, and are good at trimming their sails.

For various reasons, they have shifted and spread to many places and are concealed there. Many people do not know the truth about them. They are relatively young and well educated. They are thus very likely to gain favor with certain leaders, and some people may even cover up for them, turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all, and allow them to worm their way into the leadership groups or be assigned to the third echelon force. In fact the danger of this happening cannot be excluded. We cannot but be vigilant against this.

Readjusting and assigning the leadership groups is in fact a question of what kind of people hold the leadership power at all levels. This will be related to the political quality of the party and government at all levels and to the success or failure of the four modernizations. We must pay particular attention to ensuring political soundness. We must insist on revolutionization, and ensure that the leadership power at all levels is truly in the hands of politically reliable people.

The people of three categories are a root of evil. If we allow them to enter the leadership groups, they will become a serious hidden danger in the party. The moment they get a chance, they will stir up trouble, and the party and people will suffer calamity. The Great Cultural Revolution serves as a warning for us in this respect. We must certainly not forget the pain when the scars have healed, and allow a repeat performance. Not a single person of the three categories may enter the leadership groups. Those who are must be resolutely expelled. This is an important principle in readjusting and assigning the leadership groups. The province must strictly implement it.

Structural reform and the readjustment and assignment of the leadership groups constitute serious and significant work. We should speed up the progress and, still more, ensure the quality of the work. Not allowing a single person of the three categories to enter the leadership groups represents an important hallmark for judging the quality of this work.

#### ALTERATIONS MADE AT HUNAN MAO ZEDONG MEMORIAL

HK180850 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Report from HUNAN RIBAO: In order to mark the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth, alterations to the exhibits of the Shaoshan Mao Zedong Memorial Hall have been successfully accomplished. Yesterday, Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Xiangqian, head of the Propaganda Department and member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, made a special trip to Shaoshan to make a final check-up and formally open the memorial hall to the public.

After alteration, the exhibition hall has been divided into 4 showrooms with an additional 146 cultural relics. The exhibits and design are far better than the original. The CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee have attached great importance to the alteration of the memorial hall. Last year, the CPC Central Committee approved the report submitted by the provincial CPC Committee concerning opinions on the exhibits of the memorial hall and agreed to change the name "Comrade Mao Zedong's Old Home" to "Comrade Mao Zedong's Former Residence" and "Exhibition Hall of Mao Zedong's Old Home" to "Shaoshan Mao Zedong Memorial Hall." On 2 April this year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote inscriptions for the residence and memorial hall.

Under the profound concern of the CPC Central Committee, the party committee of Shaoshan management bureau started the alterations on the exhibition hall at the beginning of the year. After strenuous efforts were made in the past few months, the memorial hall has a new look. After relevant alterations, the exhibition hall has the following characteristics: 1) It cleared away the mistakes of the "left" and influences of the right and maintained the viewpoint of historical materialism; 2) it gave prominence to major points and special characteristics; 3) the relations between leaders, political parties, classes, and masses are correctly handled; and 4) artistic form has served ideological content. According to the new layout, several big screens and couplets have been removed and more historical relics are exhibited, which gives onlookers a plain, natural, and solemn scene.

GUIZHOU LEADERS SEEK VIEWS OF NONPARTY FIGURES

HK190348 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee recently invited figures from democratic parties and nonparty personages to a forum, to convey to them the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee, and listen to their views on party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, and Wang Chaowen listened to their views. Comrade Chi Biqing made a speech.

The participants unanimously held: The second plenary session was very successful. They all expressed belief that through rectification, the CPC will certainly be still better consolidated and will be better able to lead the people of all nationalities in the whole country to win great victories in socialist modernization.

SICHUAN HOLDS CPC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK180408 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The second enlarged plenary session of the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee concluded on 17 November after 8 days in session. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, seriously studied the Central Committee decision on party rectification and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d plenary session, and studied and made arrangements for their implementation throughout the province. The meeting called on party members in Sichuan to seriously study and implement the spirit of the second plenary session, actively plunge into party rectification and the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, spontaneously undergo testing and steeling, and, by their own model activities, unite and lead the people of all nationalities in the province to consolidate and develop the situation of stability, unity, liveliness, and vigor, and win new victories in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The session was attended by members and alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee; members of the provincial Advisory Committee; members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee; responsible comrades of the party committees of cities, prefectures, counties, provincial organs, and institutes of higher education; and directors of propaganda departments of city and prefectural CPC committees, totaling 529 persons. Members of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission who are in Chengdu were also present.

Comrade Yang Rudai made a report conveying the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and also outlined plans for future work. Comrade Tan Qilong spoke at the closing session on how leading party-member cadres should play a model and leading role in rectifying the party and in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. Comrades Yang Xizong and Nie Ronggui presided at the session. Comrade Xu Chuan delivered a written speech on the state of the province's ideological front and on several issues in eliminating spiritual pollution.

The participating comrades, after seriously studying and discussing the documents, sincerely supported the spirit of the second plenary session, the Central Committee decision on party rectification, and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. They unanimously held: The 2d plenary session's decision to carry out all-round party rectification and proposal to eliminate spiritual pollution are of extremely great significance for strengthening party building, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style, ensuring the socialist orientation of the four modernizations drive, and accomplishing the great goal set by the 12th CPC Congress.

The session held: In implementing the spirit of the second plenary session, the most important thing at present is to seriously study the documents and grasp the ideological weapons. The Central Committee decision on party rectification and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun are all important Marxist documents. We must understand them completely and accurately and appreciate them in an all-round and profound way. To avoid perfunctory party rectification, we must first ensure that study is not perfunctory. In study it is essential to master the spirit of the documents, properly solve problems of understanding, and truly bring our thinking into line with the spirit of the second plenary session.

Studying the decision on party rectification and the documents prescribed by the Central Committee is the basis of party rectification work. From now on we must carry out study in a planned way among the whole body of party members, and make this study run through the entire course of preparations for party rectification and of the rectification.

The session seriously analyzed the state of the party organizations in Sichuan. It held: The evaluation on the whole party contained in the decision on party rectification fully matches the reality of Sichuan. Since the smashing of the gang of four, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, initial rectification has been carried out of party work style and organization. There has been a notable improvement in the state of the party. The great majority of party members are able to maintain political unity with the Central Committee, and have scored notable successes on all fronts.

However, there is also serious impurity in the party's ideology, work style, and organization. Certain party members have not solved well the question of maintaining unity with the Central Committee. On the ideological front, some party members disseminate spiritual pollution. Some party members and party-member cadres use their power in pursuit of private interests and also engage in other unhealthy practices. This is a conspicuous phenomenon. Some have become gravely individualist and even embarked on the path of crime. Certain leading party-member cadres lack revolutionary spirit and engage in bureaucratism to a serious extent. There are violations of the principle of collective leadership, and the individual alone has the say. Certain party members have a weak concept of organization and slack discipline, and indulge in serious liberalism and sectarianism. Some party organizations are weak and lax, and even paralyzed. We have not yet completely weeded out people who persistently oppose and do harm to the party, especially the people of three categories.

We must profoundly understand the necessity and urgency of party rectification, and fully complete the four tasks of unifying ideology, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization.

We must attach a high degree of importance to rectifying ideological style and organizational discipline. We must step up ideological education throughout the entire process, to enhance the ideological awareness and political quality of the party members, especially the leading party-member cadres, and strengthen their party spirit. We must mercilessly weed out elements who persistently oppose and harm the party, especially the people of three categories, and expel them from the party.

Through carrying out all-round party rectification, we should build the party organizations into strong cores leading the socialist modernization drive.

The session approved the provincial CPC Committee's arrangements for party rectification work. The province's party rectification work will be carried out from top to bottom in three stages within 3 years.

The provincial organs will be rectified in the first year, the prefectural and county organs and units of county-level and above in the second, and grassroots units below county-level in the third. Rectification in the provincial organs will start this winter and be completed by the end of next year. The first thing is to carry out rectification in the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, and then the various departments, committees, and bureaus. Finally, units subordinate to the departments and bureaus will carry out party rectification.

Rectification of the leadership organs of Chengdu and Chongqing Cities will begin next spring. Rectification of leadership organs of other cities and of prefectures and autonomous prefectures will begin after the autumn harvest next year.

Rectification in all units must follow the pattern of dealing with the leadership groups and leading cadres first and the ordinary party members afterwards. Throughout the entire course of the work, it is essential to ensure quality at every step and guard against doing work in a perfunctory way. Units that have not yet launched party rectification should organize study of the documents and simultaneously carry out study, discussion, and correction of mistakes. They should put right unhealthy trends, strengthen democratic centralism, and put their organizational life on a sound basis. At the same time they should do a good job from beginning to end in carrying out structural reform, and make ideological and organizational preparations for all-round party rectification.

The meeting held: Strengthening leadership over the ideological front and guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution represent an important content of party rectification. The main current on Sichuan's ideological front is good. The majority of comrades in theoretical and literature and art circles uphold the four basic principles, and have done a lot of work and scored notable success in publicizing, studying and researching Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and promoting socialist literature and art.

However, there are still varying degrees of rightism, weakness, and laxity in leadership over the ideological front. There is more or less universal spiritual pollution and confusion in theoretical and literature and art circles. This is rather serious in certain units and departments.

In the face of this spiritual pollution, Communist Party members, and especially party-member cadres working on the ideological front, must take a firm and clear-cut position and stand in the forefront of the struggle. They must apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to criticize the decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and to criticize all kinds of erroneous viewpoints. If they themselves have made mistakes, they must carry out serious self-criticism, sincerely accept the help provided by the party organization, and tangibly put things right.

We must seriously take stock of newspapers and publications. Those publications whose quality cannot be assured must be straightened out. We must make a clean sweep of all types of lewd books and publications, tapes, and so on. Breaches of the criminal law must be punished accordingly.

The session held: It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work on all fronts. Party committees at all levels must devote their main efforts to grasping principles, policies, and ideological and political work, and work to build socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to strengthen the building of political organs and the cultivation and improvement of political work personnel. We must organize and develop a Marxist contingent in the struggle, and carry out appropriate education in patriotism and communism for the cadres, workers, peasants, and students.

We must continue to conduct propaganda and education in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and launch ample and healthy cultural and physical cultural activities and reading, to stimulate people's enthusiasm for vigorously developing China and dedicating themselves to the four modernizations, strengthen their ability to resist pollution and corruption, and ensure that they possess ideals, morality, culture, and discipline. We must unfold on a still more extensive scale the drive to build civilized units.

The session held: In party rectification and the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, leading party-member cadres at all levels bear a particularly important responsibility. They must set strict demands on themselves and set an example for all party members.

The session held: The tasks of the party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution are extremely arduous. Party committees must strengthen leadership. Weakness and laxity in leadership is the first problem that we must concentrate on solving. We must resolutely overcome trends of excessive tolerance, indecision, hesitation for fear of difficulties, and making concessions in order to avoid trouble. We must be bold and struggle against all erroneous trends and bad people and deeds.

We must certainly not repeat the leftist methods of the past. We must strictly carry out the Central Committee's principles and policies on rectifying the party and eliminating spiritual pollution. It is necessary to be serious and earnest in launching criticism and self-criticism, seek truth from facts, aim to help people, and speak reason. We should both clarify thinking and correct mistakes and also unite the comrades to advance together.

We must be serious and careful in defining who are the people of the three categories. We must attach importance to evidence and fully clarify the facts. We must distinguish between people of three categories and people who made mistakes of various kinds during the Great Cultural Revolution.

The leaders must keep clear heads at all times. They must be alert and guard against factionalist interference. They must succeed in making a success of both party rectification and production and other work. Through party rectification, we should promote production and all other work.

A meeting held by the session on 17 November discussed and approved a resolution on implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and approved the list of names of the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai presided at this meeting, which was attended by 58 members and 16 alternate members of the committee.

The provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group is headed by Yang Rudai. The deputy heads are Nie Ronggui, Xu Mengxia, Yang Wanxuan, and Zhang Lixing. The members are He Haoju, Xu Chuan, Wang Ao, Feng Zhenwu, and (La Jixiu). The advisers are Yang Chao and An Faxiao.

#### YANG RUDAI AT SICHUAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

HK200318 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the second plenary meeting of the provincial CPC Advisory Committee was held in Chengdu on 18 and 19 November. Chairman Tan Oilong presided. Vice Chairman Yang Wanxuan outlined the state of work over the past half year or so. The committee members made lively speeches on future work arrangements for the committee. Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai attended the meeting and spoke.

Before the meeting, the committee members attended the second enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee. They unanimously supported the Central Committee decision on party rectification and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They unanimously agreed with the resolution of the provincial CPC Committee plenary session. They resolved to play their part in party rectification and in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution.

The meeting held: The important tasks for the provincial advisory committee in the next stage are as follows: 1) actively take part in party rectification; 2) actively take part in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution; 3) discover and recommend outstanding young cadres, and work to help build a third echelon force; 4) seriously carry out investigation and study.

The meeting unanimously agreed with the work report submitted by the Advisory Committee to the provincial CPC Committee, and pledged to work to fulfill all the tasks mentioned in the report.

#### XIZANG'S YIN FATANG SEES TEAM PUBLICIZING HEROINE

HK210335 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Summary] On 20 November, regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang and other leading comrades met the comrades of the report group publicizing the fine deeds of the heroine Jiang Ying, and praised their success in this publicity work.

Yin Fatang said: "The building of the two civilizations in Xizang lags behind the country as a whole. In order to speed things up and catch up, we must achieve the unity of all nationalities. We should therefore all learn from Comrade Jiang Ying and continue her unfinished cause."

Also present at the reception were regional CPC Committee Secretaries Duojietaidan, Ba Sang, and Song Ziyuan.

#### XIZANG SCHEDULES PARTY CONGRESS FOR 27 NOV

HK210333 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the new party Constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress, and with the approval of the Central Committee, the 3d Xizang Regional CPC Congress will be convened in Lhasa on 27 November. This is a major event in the political life of the people of all nationalities in Xizang. The congress will listen to and examine the work report of the second regional CPC Committee and the work report of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, and elect the Third Xizang Regional CPC Committee and the Regional Advisory and Discipline Inspection Committees. The congress will also study and implement the decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and mobilize the party members and people throughout the region to unite and struggle to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and to attain a medium change in Xizang in 5 years, a major change in 10, and the vast goal of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century.

BEIJING DISCIPLINE COMMISSION DISCUSSES PLANS

OW190027 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 16 Nov 83

[By reporter Zhou Kejin]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- At its work meeting on 15 November, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee pointed out that discipline inspection departments must, under the unified leadership of the municipal party committee, regard party rectification as the central task, and do a truly good job in three aspects, namely, strengthening the building of the party's discipline inspection departments in terms of organization, ideology and style of work; upholding the four basic principles, checking and eradicating spiritual contamination; continue paying attention to striking at serious economic crimes and resolutely checking unhealthy tendencies.

The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee pointed out that discipline inspection units must seriously do a good job in party rectification, improve their work style, and build a good contingent of discipline inspection workers. All discipline inspection cadres must conscientiously study the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, as well as "Essential Reading for Party Members" and other related documents, and have a firm grip of these ideological weapons. During the course of party rectification, discipline inspection departments at all levels must extensively listen to the opinion of the masses inside and outside the party, raise their consciousness, correct mistakes, overcome and improve work style. They must take effective measures to correct whatever mistakes they may have made.

The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee emphatically pointed out that discipline inspection departments at all levels must regard the eradication of spiritual pollution as an important task, work in close coordination with other units concerned in strengthening ideological and political work, and take preventive measures to resolutely check and eradicate the inroads of bourgeois ideas.

The commission also urged discipline inspection commissions at all levels to integrate party rectification with routine enforcement of party discipline, and do a good job in striking at serious economic crimes and combating unhealthy tendencies, such as malpractices in building and allotting housing, illegal change of rural residences to urban areas, and unauthorized price hikes and apportionment of charges, as well as bureaucracy and irresponsibility, which cause the state serious losses. At the same time, they must pay attention to commending those party members and organizations who have performed their duties honestly, upheld principles, abided by discipline, and dared to struggle against evil trends.

The commission stressed that discipline inspection commissions at all levels must, under the unified leadership of the party committees actively take part in party rectification and courageously carry out the assignments given them by the party committee. They must work, in coordination with departments concerned, to do a good job in handling cases of discipline violation and the problems concerning "three kinds of people" found in the course of party rectification. They must work persistently in rectifying party style and in enforcing party discipline, to achieve a fundamental change for the better in party style as soon as possible.

HEBEI CONGRESS COMMITTEE ADDRESSED ON POLLUTION

HK180836 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "The Fourth Meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Has Ended; Vice Chairman Wu Qingcheng Called On Members To Stand in the Forefront of Eliminating Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] The Fourth Meeting of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which lasted for 7 days, successfully concluded in Shijiazhuang on the morning of 11 November.

During the meeting, committee members listened to and deliberated the reports on the implementation of this year's provincial plan for economic and social development, on the implementation of the financial budget, on the handling of motions put forward by people's deputies, and on the situation in cracking down on serious criminal activities submitted by the provincial People's Procuratorate and the provincial Higher People's Court. They also discussed the issue of protecting the legitimate rights and benefits of women and children.

When deliberating the report on the implementation of the 1983 provincial plan for economic and social development, delivered by Zhang Zhenhuan, director of the provincial Planning Commission, and the report on the implementation of the provincial financial budget in the first 9 months of this year, delivered by Zhou Guoqing, director of the provincial Finance Department, Standing Committee members pointed out: Over the past year, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, the people throughout the province have earnestly carried out the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and have continued to carry out the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving. Thus, economic results have been improved, and the situation in implementation of the yearly plan for economic and social development and of the financial budget is satisfactory. In particular, since the provincial party committee put forward the slogan of "brace up to reinvigorate Hebei," new developments have been made in the building of the two civilizations in our province. All these achievements cannot be separated from the great deal of work the provincial government has done.

When deliberating the report on the situation in cracking down on serious criminal activities, delivered by Liu Zhiqi, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and Zhang Pingdong, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, committee members pointed out: Since the NPC Standing Committee laid down the "Decision on Severely Punishing Criminal Offenders Who Have Done Serious Harm to Social Order and Public Security," judicial departments at all levels in our province have strictly implemented the criminal law, the criminal procedural law, and the NPC Standing Committee's decision to deal severe and rapid blows at proven criminal offenders who have done serious harm to social order and public security. The arrogance of criminal offenders has been checked and public order in our province has markedly improved. Committee members said: Judicial departments should continue their efforts and advance their work so as to carry out more deeply the struggle against criminal offenders. They should pay special attention to ferreting out criminal offenders who stay hidden and to eliminating all hidden perils to social order so as to strive for an early turn for the better in public order and social values.

When deliberating the report on handling motions raised by deputies to the 6th provincial People's Congress, delivered by the provincial government, committee members said: Over the past 4 months, the provincial government and relevant departments have assigned special personnel to handle these motions. Thus far, 518 motions, or 56.7 percent of the total, have been handled.

To handle this matter properly is of great significance in forging closer ties between the government and the masses, in improving the government's work, and in promoting the modernization drive. However, it should be noticed that the work of dealing with ing motions is arduous and redoubled efforts are necessary.

At the meeting, committee members also discussed and approved the interim regulation on the work of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

At the closing session of the meeting, Wu Qingcheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, made a speech on the work that the Standing Committee must handle this winter and next spring. When mentioning the work of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, he said: Spiritual pollution of every description has a corrosive influence on people's minds, spreads the sentiments of distrusting socialism and the leadership of the Communist Party, undermines the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and corrupts social values. Therefore, the elimination of spiritual pollution is an important matter concerning the destiny of our socialist cause. Every member of this Standing Committee, every people's deputy, and every member of our government staff must stand in the forefront of this struggle, take the lead in studying. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution so as to make their due contributions to the upholding of the four basic principles, the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and the fundamental turn for the better in the standards of public conduct.

Other vice chairmen of the Standing Committee, Yue Zongtai, Zhang Zhenchuan, Ge Qi, Liu Ying, Zhao Zhuoyun, Wang Yu, Yang Dingan, Han Qimin, Du Benjie, Ding Tingqing, and Wang Youhui, also attended the meeting.

#### SHANXI STRENGTHENS ARMED FORCES BUILDING

SK210952 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] After winding up the investigations in Jinzhong Prefecture, Zhang Quangyou, commander of the provincial Military District and head of the investigation work group, insisted on the four existing "unsuitable" problems in the building up of armed forces. The demands for the mental state of cadres and for creating a new situation in militia work are unsuitable, the number of cadres and the tasks that cadres assume are unsuitable, the professional ability of cadres and the standard of militia work are unsuitable, and the way of work and organizational organs are unsuitable. They held: We should start from ideological education to solve these problems. Efforts should be made to organize cadres to conscientiously study the basic theory of Marxism, and the principle and policy of the party, foster a communist belief, foster an idea of bravely sacrificing ourselves to people's armed work, foster a revolutionary spirit of arduously starting an undertaking, strengthening professional training, and upgrading the educational and professional level of cadres and make militia work develop towards the orientation of "expert in one thing and good at many," so as to make cadres become many-sided persons "with the ability to act in an opera."

Efforts should be made to conscientiously improve the way of work and concentrate on the militia work with regard to distribution of work among personnel, using their strength and work opportunity. We should consciously respect and obey the leadership of local party committees. Militia work should persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts, but not set forth excessive demands or say empty words. Attention should be paid to reducing the burden of the masses and to running the militia work by linking the economic construction so as to bring into full play the role of militia as a shock brigade in the tasks of production and the accomplishment of demanding, difficult, dangerous, and heavy tasks.

LI ZIQI ATTENDS GANSU TRADE UNION RALLY

HK171045 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee held a rally to convey and implement the spirit of the 10th national trade union congress. Attending the rally were leaders of relevant departments and bureaus at the provincial level; leaders of all large and medium-sized enterprises and companies and trade union cadres in Lanzhou; and responsible persons of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city trade unions, totaling more than 1,000 people. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Li Ziqi, Jia Zhijie, Guo Hongchao, Hou Zongbin, Wang Yaohua, and Wang Shijie, attended the rally.

(Tao Chungren), head of the provincial delegation to the 10th national trade union congress and chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, made a report to convey the spirit of the 10th national trade union congress.

The rally read the decision of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on commending advanced grassroots trade unions and outstanding trade union workers. It also awarded silk banners, certificates, and badges, respectively, to 27 advanced grassroots trade unions and advanced trade union groups and 152 outstanding trade union cadres and outstanding trade union activists in our province who were commended by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

MA WENRUI CALLS FOR ACTION ON XIAN BICYCLE PLANT

HK190553 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] According to SHANXI RIBAO, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui has demanded serious investigation and handling of grave problems in the Xian bicycle plant, and disciplinary punishment for those responsible for tremendous waste there; they should also be held legally accountable.

Comrade Ma Wenrui criticized the serious problems in this plant 6 months ago. Recently, after seeing a XINHUA reporter's report, he wrote in a note on 14 November: The Xian bicycle plant truly is a frightful mess. It really is shocking. Half a year ago I demanded investigation of the problems in this plant, but nothing has happened, and in fact things have got even worse. How can this be tolerated any more?

Comrade Ma Wenrui demanded that the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and Economic Committee and Xian City immediately organize a work group, to be headed by Comrade (Su Zhi), a member of the provincial Advisory Committee, to carry out a thorough inspection of the problems, and a deal out disciplinary punishment to those responsible for causing such enormous waste; they should also be held legally accountable.

Comrade Ma Wenrui also demanded that attention be paid to promoting outstanding comrades with good ideology and a genuine knowledge of the business to the leadership group, to rapidly improve work in the plant, and truly create a new situation.

According to our reporter's information, Xian City has already dispatched a city CPC Committee secretary and vice mayor to investigate the problems in the plant. The work group will enter the plant today.

WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES XINJIANG EDUCATION MEETING

HK161104 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Summary] "The regional meeting on education work cosponsored by the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government opened in Urumqi on 15 November. The purpose of this meeting is to convey the guidelines laid down at the national meeting on higher education work and the national meeting on regular education work, and to find out how to improve higher and regular education in the region according to the local conditions so that the region can train a larger number of qualified personnel who are both socialist minded and vocationally proficient to build the four modernizations.

"Present at the opening ceremony were regional party and government responsible comrades, including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Ba Dai, Liu Zimo, and Yiminuofu Hamidi; and also regional CPPCC Committee Chairman Simayi Yashengnuofu and Vice Chairman (Ayiwaerhanbaga). Comrade Janabil presided over the meeting, Yiminuofu Hamidi gave an opening speech, and Comrade Wang Enmao gave an important speech."

Having elaborated the role of education work in socialist economic construction in connection with the state's plan to develop Xinjiang region, Comrade Wang Enmao appealed to the participants to pay attention to the development of intellectual resources and the cultivation of qualified personnel.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out that prime importance must be attached to the upholding of a correct political orientation. Referring to the elimination of spiritual pollution as an important and urgent political task, he appealed to all comrades on the education front, in particular those who are party members, to steadfastly oppose various forms of decadent ideology and spiritual pollution by the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out that the principle of running schools by the state and by the collective at different levels, through different channels, and according to different standards, must be upheld. He put forth that the focal point of education work in the region be placed on minority nationality areas.

Comrade Wang Enmao emphasized the party's leadership in education work. He called for strengthening leading bodies of schools, and preventing the three types of people from sneaking into the leading bodies, and wiping out all those who have already entered the leading bodies. He also asked the participants to study conscientiously the CPC Central Committee resolution on party rectification and thus actively make preparations for the overall rectification of the party.

BEIJING TALK ON PRC, TAIWAN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES

OW170139 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Random talk by (Liu Wei) in the "Program for Taiwan's Military and Political Personnel"]

[Excerpts] Friends in the military and political circles in Taiwan: In recent years the shipbuilding industry on both sides of the Taiwan Strait has greatly developed. Gratifying successes in shipbuilding have been achieved by both Taiwan and mainland China. Let me first give you an account of mainland China's shipbuilding industry.

You may still remember that, because of the impact of the economic crisis, the world's shipbuilding industry and maritime transport business were beset by serious stagnation in 1982. The shipbuilding industry in mainland China, however, was an exception: It registered new growth and, within a short time, its export of shipping exceeded that of the United States, Norway, Poland, and Spain and ranked third in the world, second only to Japan and South Korea. In addition to orders worth \$1 billion placed by foreign countries for some 1 million metric tons of ships over a 3-year period, China's shipyards also signed contracts with domestic consumers to build over 2.5 million metric tons of shipping.

Over the past 30 years or so China's shipbuilding industry has changed from one of repairing and assembling to one of constructing. It has gradually become a relatively well-organized industry capable of designing and building various types of vessels. For example, the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, which was set up not long ago, has more than 200,000 staff members and workers, 26 large and medium-sized shipyards, nearly 100 shipways and docks, and more than 100 research institutes and enterprises. It is now capable of building and repairing all types of passenger ships and freighters of 100,000 metric tons or less and various types of ships for special uses, such as those for oil drilling and maritime prospecting. The construction of oceangoing freighters of 100,000 to 150,000 metric tons is being planned.

In addition to ships for civil uses, China has also produced many modern naval ships. China's missile-equipped patrol boats, antisubmarine escorts, missile-equipped destroyers and conventional submarines, as well as nuclear-powered submarines are all designed and built domestically. This has accelerated the development of the PLA Navy. You may also remember that in May 1980 our country successfully launched a carrier rocket to a designated area in the South Pacific. The operation caused a worldwide sensation and greatly heightened the morale of the Chinese people. During the test, most of the ships engaged in scientific study and monitoring the rocket's splashdown and the large modern warships carrying out guard duty were designed and built by China.

Although China's shipbuilding industry has greatly developed, in all fairness it is still behind the world's industrially developed countries. We have yet to attain the goal of producing 2 million metric tons of ships per year -- a goal set by Mr Sun Yat-sen many years ago. I think I have treated this issue in a practical manner.

This shortfall also applies to Taiwan's shipbuilding industry. As far as I know, the modern Kaohsiung shipyard, one of Taiwan's 10 major construction projects, has successfully built 2 huge oil tankers, each weighing 445,000 metric tons. This has significantly increased the prestige of Taiwan's shipbuilding industry. The people on mainland China are also proud of such achievements, which are, after all, the achievements and the pride of the Chinese people, who are the offspring of Emperors Yan and Huang.

Although Taiwan's shipbuilding industry has developed rapidly, its foundation is weak. It depends heavily on the West. This means that Taiwan's shipbuilding industry is subject to control by foreign countries in many ways. If the suppliers of raw and semi-finished materials raise their prices slightly, Taiwan shipbuilding costs will rise, thus affecting its competitiveness on the world market. However, there is really no need for Taiwan's shipbuilding industry to depend on foreign countries since there is a huge market in mainland China and mainland China can provide nearly all of the raw materials needed for shipbuilding. Moreover, there are many qualified shipbuilders both in Taiwan and on the Chinese mainland. These personnel are China's valuable wealth. If they are brought together to help each other and to learn from each other's strong points in order to offset each other's weaknesses, I believe China can certainly realize Mr Sun Yat-sen's wishes to revitalize its shipbuilding industry and push its shipbuilding industry to the ranks of the world's advanced countries.

PRC, TAIWAN VOLLEYBALLERS EXCHANGE GIFTS IN JAPAN

OW180111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 16 Nov 83

[By ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO reporter Wang Dajun and XINHUA reporter Liu Daen]

[Excerpts] Fukuoka, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- The final round to decide the first four places of the Third Asian Women's Volleyball Championships reached a high tide today.

The China team, which had already qualified for the 1983 Olympics, beat China's Taipei team 3-0. When the sisters from both sides of the Taiwan Strait were playing each other for the first time in the Asian volleyball championships, they showed a special feeling for each other. Their performance was punctuated by warm applause from the nearly 4,000 spectators. The scenes of their exchange of souvenirs prior to the game and their handshakes after the game in particular gave people an unforgettable impression. Scores of press photographers and television reporters vied to snap those unusual scenes.

LEGISLATIVE YUAN SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS

OW181655 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 18 Nov 83

[By Calix Chu]

[Excerpts] Taipei, Nov 18 (AFP) -- The 15-day campaign for a supplementary legislative election began here today amidst stern warning from the Taiwan Garrison Command (TGC) against sabotage from communists and Taiwan independence movement figures.

A total of 71 legislators are to be elected from 171 candidates on December 3 in a supplementary election, held every three years to introduce "new blood" into Taiwan's 400-member strong Legislative Yuan. Most of the members were elected 35 years ago in mainland China in 1948, before the Nationalist government was relocated to Taiwan.

TGC spokesman Major General Hsiung Jen-yi said previous cases showed that communists had cooperated with Taiwan independence movement supporters to engage in subversive activities in Taiwan. Recent intelligence reports also warned that overseas Taiwan independence movement members were planning to sabotage the election and stir up violence.

Chairman of the Central Election Commission, Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang, urged all the candidates and voters to obey the law. He reiterated a ban on using money or violence to interfere in the election.

According to Taiwan's election and recall law, candidates or their campaigners will receive a minimum jail term of seven years if they collaborate to stir up riots during the campaign period. The ring leader may receive a life sentence or a minimum jail term of 10 years. The government has warned that there will be no "democracy holiday" during the election campaign; therefore, sensitive issues will not be allowed in candidates' speeches or campaign literature. In particular the Central Election Commission recently speeches claiming that Taiwan's future should be decided by residents in Taiwan. [sentence as received]

"As long as the Republic of (Nationalist) China Constitution is in effect, our future should comply with the long-term goal, and, therefore, there is no such problem as Taiwan's future," the committee said.

The privately owned INDEPENDENCE EVENING POST reported recently that security authorities were watching 13,579 people, lest they "introduce violence" in the election. Security agents have also stepped up investigation of clandestine manufacturers of arms and ammunition, the report added.

Observers here believe that Taiwan's recent sporting success in Kuwait and the defection of a mainland Chinese naval pilot on Monday have boosted popular confidence in the government and could favour the ruling Kuomintang Nationalist Party in the elections.

Meanwhile Chinese communist naval pilot Wang Hsueh-cheng's [words indistinct] with his MIG, the second communist pilot to defect to Taiwan in the last three months, is believed to be especially helpful for the ruling KMT to win confidence and support from the people, observers said.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES SENATE VOTE ON TAIWAN'S FUTURE

HK170845 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "New Adverse Current in United States Has the 'Taiwan Independence' Shadow"]

[Text] Several days ago, two completely different trends appeared in Beijing and Washington.

In Beijing, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian met with Michael Deaver, U.S. presidential aide and deputy White House chief of staff, and his party. The main purpose of their visit was to exchange views with leading members of departments concerned on matters regarding the visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to the United States in January, and U.S. President Reagan's visit to China in April.

In Washington, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a resolution concerning "Taiwan's future," and brazenly interfered in China's internal affairs.

The exchange of visits by the heads of state of the two countries is for the sake of promoting friendly relations between the two countries and their people, so that the spirit of successive Sino-U.S. joint communiques can be better manifested. However, the resolution of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee actually calls for a settlement of the Taiwan question based on the formula fixed by the United States. The implication of these two incidents shows that the United States is acting in a manner that defeats its own purpose.

The facts are very clear. After the recent low ebb, the Sino-U.S. relationship has only just lately started showing signs of improvement, but a small handful of people in America immediately began feeling uneasy, and again tried to create an anti-Chinese movement in an attempt to pour cold water on Sino-U.S. relations.

The resolution not only repeated the old cliché that Taiwan's future should be "free of coercion" and "settled in a peaceful manner," but the method of settlement also should be in a manner "acceptable to the people of Taiwan" and "consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act adopted by the Congress." This interference in China's internal affairs has also gone a step further than the "Taiwan Relations Act" which all along has been firmly opposed by the Chinese Government and people.

By not mentioning the Chinese people and mentioning only that it be "acceptable to the people of Taiwan," these people in America are still trying to keep Taiwan permanently separated from the motherland. Claiborne Pell, who introduced this resolution, even openly declared: "Taiwan does not belong to China," and "Taiwan is a country independent of China."

At a hearing on the resolution held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, some people called for "testimony" from members of the organization for "Taiwan independence" such as the "Formosa Association for Public Affairs," and also from a director of the Asia research center of the neo-rightwing Heritage Foundation, and spread such fallacies as "Taiwan independence." Here, the motive of this adverse current is laid completely bare.

Taiwan has always been a part of China, and the people of Taiwan are Chinese people. The future of Taiwan lies in its reunification with the mainland, and accomplishing this great cause of reunification is the common desire of the billion Chinese people, including the 18 million people of Taiwan. These speeches, which demand "independence" for Taiwan, not only cannot represent the Chinese people, but they also cannot represent the Taiwan compatriots.

This so-called resolution on "Taiwan's future" adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee absolutely cannot stop the historic advance of the great cause of China's reunification. However, the appearance again of such an adverse current prior to the exchange of visits by the heads of state of the two countries cannot be but closely watched by people who value the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

The appearance of this adverse current should also sober up the Taiwan authorities. They must under no circumstances depend on such things as the "Taiwan Relations Act" and the resolution on "Taiwan's future" by the United States as a straw to grasp at. When the map is unrolled, the dagger will be revealed, and the shadows of some Americans who want to make Taiwan independent are closing in on them.

GROUP RETURNS FROM PRC, COMMENTS ON JI PENGFEI PLEDGES

HK180144 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] China will maintain hereditary ownership of land in the New Territories after 1997. The assurance was given by Mr Ji Pengfei, chief of China's Hong Kong and Macao Office, who met a group of New Territories visitors in Beijing recently. Mr Ji also said that Overseas Chinese, by that time, would enjoy the right to freely enter and leave China.

The 13-member delegation, comprising 11 elected district board members and two Overseas Chinese, returned to Hong Kong yesterday. The leader of the group, Mr Wong Lap-kwong, told the press at the airport that Mr Ji had reaffirmed China's policy of Hong Kong people governing themselves and that they would be allowed to keep their basic freedoms after China regained sovereignty in 1997. He quoted Mr Ji as saying that Hong Kong people would enjoy freedom of speech, publication, assembly and association. Mr Ji also assured that China would not send mainland officials to intervene in Hong Kong's internal affairs. He pledged that Hong Kong's existing system would be maintained for 50 years after 1997. Asked about the situation after the interim period, Mr Ji said it would depend on which system (socialism or capitalism) was practical by that time.

According to Mr Tang Kwok-yung, a member of the delegation, Mr Ji had said it was not necessary to amend China's Constitution after 1997 because there was already a mini-constitution specially designed for Hong Kong under the fundamental laws stated in Article 31 of the Chinese Constitution. Article 31 was formulated for China's special administration zones. Mr Ji said there was already a broad outline solution to Hong Kong's future while the detailed solution would be formulated taking into account the views of the people of Hong Kong.

The visiting delegation said it had also forwarded an opinion letter to Mr Ji. The delegation also suggested that the Chinese authorities announce the draft of the solution to the 1997 problem before it is proclaimed next September, to further boost people's confidence in Hong Kong's future and also to enable Hong Kong people to study, discuss and air their views on the issue.

They also asked the Chinese authorities to announce the guarantees that the existing democratic and legal systems and human rights would be maintained after 1997. They said a committee of veteran law professionals of various political beliefs, should be set up to draft the laws of Hong Kong in Chinese.

On the question of Hong Kong's system after 1997, they said the guarantees stipulating that Hong Kong's existing system would remain unchanged for 50 years, should be included as an appendix to Article 31. The delegation also demanded that district boards, as an advisory system to monitor public opinion, should be maintained. Mr Wong said the opinion letter represented the views of nine of the members of the delegation while the others held views of their own.

British ambassador-designate to Beijing, Mr Richard Evans, met members of the Executive Council [Exco] yesterday morning. Accompanied by Governor Sir Edward Youde, he held a three-hour meeting with officials and nominated members at the Secretariat. Youde told reporters after the meeting that the Exco members were happy to meet Mr Evans. The governor was, however, tightlipped on the discussions.

Exco member, Sze-yuen Chung, described the meeting as "useful" and added that the discussions were confidential. Another member, Mr Michael Sandberg, said Mr Evans had told them he would join the Sino-British talks in Beijing next month. Mr Sandberg said Mr Evans had a good understanding of Hong Kong and believed he would be an ideal successor to Percy Cradock. He said the presence of Mr Evans in Beijing was unlikely to affect the talks.

Mr Evans also met senior government officials in the afternoon. Tomorrow, he will meet Mr David Akers-Jones, secretary for district administration, and a number of district board members, for talks on a wide range of topics. Asked whether they would discuss the 1997 issue, Mr Akers-Jones did not reply in clear-cut terms. He said: "Everybody is talking about it."

#### SHENZHEN ZONE BOUNDARY DEMARCATION NEAR COMPLETION

HK180604 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 4

[Report by correspondents Teng Shih-jie and Chen Yung-ping: "Demarcation of Shenzhen Special Zone Boundaries Near Completion; Trial Operation Expected in January"]

[Text] At present, 97 percent of the construction work on the demarcation boundaries separating the Shenzhen special zone from its neighboring nonspecial zone areas has been completed, and the whole construction will be completed by the middle of next month and put into operation. The department concerned is planning for trial operation from January next year, when the demarcation construction is turned over to them. By then entry into the Shenzhen special zone by inland residents will gradually be controlled, while operational control at the Shenzhen-Hong Kong border will be relaxed to facilitate the movement of Hong Kong residents, and the commodities they carry will also enjoy a step by step reduction in the import tax.

The 81.2 km boundary fence of the Shenzhen special zone began construction in April 1981, running from Xiao Meisha in the east to Nantou in the west. Along its whole length is a patrol highway and a barbed-wire fence 2.8 m in height, with lighting equipment. There will be six separate joint-inspection stations at Nantou, Shawan, Buji, Baimang, Yantian, and Beizi Jiao along the boundary demarcation, where the customs, the frontier inspection force, the public security department, the sanitation and antiepidemic station and the animal and plant quarantine station will each station members to be responsible for inspection and to take charge of the movement of travellers in and out of the Shenzhen special zone.

Apart from these 6 joint-inspection stations, over 30 openings for tractors will be set up in accordance with the various needs of the peasants so that their movement in and out of the Shenzhen special zone will be placed under control. In addition, two joint-inspection quays will be set up separately at Cupo Jiao, close to Shekou, and at Xiao Meisha, east of Shekou, to prevent smuggling activities by sea.

At present 97 percent of the boundary demarcation construction work is completed, and the construction of the 81.2 km patrol highway is already complete. The whole length of the highway is paved with square granite slabs, for convenience in maintenance. Of the six joint-inspection stations, the construction of four stations, at Nantou, Shawan, Buji, and Baimang, is complete. Workers from the customs, the frontier inspection force, and other units are already stationed there. The two stations at Yantian and Beizi Jiao are undergoing interior work, and they will be completed by 10 December. The barbed-wire fence along the whole length of the boundaries demarcation and the lighting and electricity supply equipment are expected to be completed by 10 December to mid-December. They will be made available to the users together with the six joint-inspection stations. As for the two joint-inspection quays, the construction work will be completed by next March; this is a result of the effects of typhoon "Ellen," when part of the construction work was destroyed by waves. Also, there were 29 openings for tractors along the whole length of the boundary demarcation lines in the original design; now the number will increase to over 30, in view of the working conditions of the peasants. The construction work on these openings will all be completed by mid-December.

A spokesman of the directing department of the construction work on the boundary demarcation indicated yesterday: Expenditures for the whole construction work total 130 million yuan, with 8 million saved compared with the budget of 138 million yuan. The expenditures included 4 million yuan of indemnities to the peasants for requisitioning their land in the initial stage of construction.

The spokesman also indicated: When the boundary demarcation is put into trial operation next year, with the exception of those who hold residence identification cards issued by the Shenzhen special zone, passports, travel credentials for the Shenzhen special zone, and homecoming credentials, who may enter the zone from the interior, other people from the interior are not permitted to enter the Shenzhen special zone. Meanwhile, at the several entry points bordering Hong Kong (including Luohu, Wenjindu, Shekou Quay, and so on) operational control will be relaxed to facilitate the movement of travellers in and out of the Shenzhen special zone, and reduction of the import tax will be practiced step by step until everything is exempted from the import tax with the exception of tobacco, wine, and high-grade cosmetics.

The spokesman stressed: Since the administration of the boundary demarcation is something new to China, it is difficult to foretell what difficulties will arise. Therefore, at present it is impossible for him to estimate how long the trial operation will last. Nonetheless, one thing he is certain of is that with the cooperation of the central government, and the Shenzhen City government, and the workers of departments concerned, the difficulties will easily be solved.

BANK OF CHINA ENTERS JOINT LEASING VENTURE

HK180116 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 18 Nov 83 Business Standard p 1

[Text] The Bank of China yesterday created precedence by forming a joint-venture leasing company with the Bank of East Asia and Societe Generale. This is the first time the state-owned Bank of China has ever entered the leasing business and the new company is to be known as Trilease International Ltd. The company will be incorporated in Hong Kong and the Bank of China and Societe General will each own 40 percent of Trilease, which will have a \$10 million paid-up capital. The remaining 20 percent will be owned by the Bank of East Asia.

The chairman of Societe Generale, Mr Jacques Mayoux, who visited Hong Kong specifically for the purpose of signing the joint-venture agreement on behalf of Societe Generale, told the press that the business of the new company will be asset-based financing, and more specifically, equipment leasing activities.

The company will operate in the Hong Kong market, where leasing is becoming increasingly popular. It will also participate in leasing operations in China, helping to finance investment plans of foreign joint-ventures and Chinese corporations whenever there is a need for leasing techniques. Furthermore, the company will export Chinese-made equipment, when required, by offering leasing facilities to potential users abroad, in addition to the export credit facilities proposed by the Chinese manufacturers.

The senior deputy general manager of the Bank of China, Mr Chen Hung, said that equipment for leasing includes machinery, ships and also aircrafts. He said that with the financial resources, the leasing expertise and knowledge of the regional market of its three partners, trilease is well-placed to make a major impact on the Asian leasing scene. It will be involved not only in projects in Hong Kong and China, but throughout the Asian region.

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